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LOCAL NOTICES.

Billiards and Whisky.

A numerous class of our respectable citizens honestly believe that the game of billiards cannot exist without liquor; that it is absolutely necessary for the keeper of a billiard room to be also a bar-keeper, in order to pay expenses and secure a respectable living. Now this is a mistaken notion. There are many first-class billiard rooms wherein not a single drop of alcoholic poison is ever sold, and where not even a glass of wine can be had; and these rooms always well patronized, by the best class of players—gentlemen who find sufficient excitement in the game itself, without resorting to the bottle to "warm themselves up." A bar in a billiard room serves only as a bait to a class of players whose patronage is the least desirable. Brunswick Billiard Temple, Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth avenue, is conducted on the temperance plan. The proprietor, Mr. A. Weller, is a courteous gentleman, who gives the room his personal attention, and sees that all visitors are well treated. With first-class tables, balls and cues, polite attendants, and a large and cheerful room, the "Brunswick" is worthy the patronage of all lovers of the game of billiards.

Pittock's! Pittock's! Pittock's!

Headquarters for base ball goods—caps, shirts, belts, shoes, spikes, bats, balls, score books, bases, &c., at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. The new croquet, wrapped handled hammers, covered balls, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Base Ball's Manual and Ball Player, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. New Chromos at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Stereoscope views, stereoscopes, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Appleton's Journal No. 6, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Photographs of Booth at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice. Photographs of Lotta at Pittock's opposite Postoffice.

To the Paint Trade.

Just received, at 84 Market street, a large stock of Pure White Lead, (fresh.) Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, of all kinds, colors of every description, dry and in oil. Paint Brushes warranted, and every thing necessary to the trade. All of which will be sold at a very small profit. Will sell White Lead strictly pure, more durable, and warranted to cover more surface for less money than any other house in the city. Remember, the best is the cheapest. Sold at Joseph Fearing's, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Our Price List.

Best French whalebone corsets 85c.
Coraline vests 25c., worth $1.
Superior kid gloves $1.
Fine straw hats 50c.
Elegant bonnets for 75c, $1 and $1 25.
Sun umbrellas 38c, 50c, 62c, &c.
Latest styles parasols $1 25, $1 50 and $2.
All goods at lowest Eastern prices at L. Rothenheim & Co.'s Philadelphia Emporium, 79 Market street.

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in bathing. Comfort, safety and durability combined. R. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. NWS.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood, at Brushton station. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.
The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents for Ellis and Brother, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Varnish and Window Glass at prices lower than the lowest.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Trade Mark; Trade Mark
for Silver for Electro-Plate,
GORHAM MFG CO
Sterling.
Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers every where.

The Daily Commercial.

Edward Thornton, British Minister, has applied to Governor Palmer, of Illinois, to furnish to Her British Majesty's Government all the laws and regulations in force in that State concerning the Texas cattle plague and other contagious diseases affecting animals.

We have a gleam of wisdom from Senator Sprague. He denies that he has bought *The National Intelligencer*, or has wasted any money in buying mortgages, making loans, or otherwise, to keep up the superannuated journal.

Mr. Chas. G. Leland, for several years connected with the Philadelphia *Press* as associated editor, sails to-day for Europe. He goes direct to Havre in one of the French line of steamers, and thence to Paris, where he designs residing for some time.

The English Parliament is investigating the Sunday sale of newspapers in the kingdom, and thinks of compelling the Sunday paper proprietors to publish on Saturday. Six thousand persons are employed in the traffic in London every Sunday.

No portion of the general appropriation for river and harbor improvement can be applied to the canal at Louisville, difficulty is in the condition that although all the stock of that canal, except five shares of $100 each, is owned by the United States, yet the company is in the hands of a nominal company, and, therefore, as it is not nominally a United States work, it cannot share in the appropriation. This is a mortifying result, after an appropriation of $450,00 for this work had passed the House.

There is said to be a continued stream of applications to and intercessions with the President for judgeships under the recent judiciary bill. He now informs all who call upon him for that purpose that he shall not make up his mind or give any promise upon the subject until next winter, when he is ready to make such nominations as are provided for in the law. He will in the meantime receive any suggestions or recommendations that may offer, and from them make his selections. It is most likely, however, that Attorney General Hoar will play a very important part in making these nominations.

Gen. Lee, as President of Washington College, Virginia, is taking up the movement for practical and technical education in his College with great earnestness and promising success. He proposes to place Washington College in the front rank of the march of modern ideas by adding practical instruction in agriculture, mechanics, engineering and chemistry, to its present list of studies. If he succeeds in doing so, the old fashioned institutions, where the arts of words and of chopping logic, with a smattering of the dead languages only are taught, will soon be left in the lurch by the new system. The old schools must admit the new ideas of the age, or go under.

Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, against whom John Russell Young, of the *Tribune*, has commenced proceedings for libel (damages $100,000), is understood to be fortifying himself with corroboratory evidence of the truth of all that he has published. In this correspondence with Judge Chase, Senator Cameron, and other prominent public men, on the subject, and, is said to have received from at least one of them assurance that important documents are at his service whenever they are called for. Mr. Young, it may be added, is still discharging his duties as managing editor in the *Tribune* office.

—The New York special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who is understood to be Whitelaw Reid, ("Agate,") says that "for the present the *Tribune* will sustain Young and defend him him against the *Sun's* charges."

Important Decision.

Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, sitting at *Nisi Prius*, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, set aside the famous naturalization decision and the order which was made by Judge Read relative to the Presidential election last fall. Judge Read decided that the September naturalizations were improper, and forbade the Prothonotary from making any indorsement of old certificates, or issuing new ones, even when satisfactory proof was given that the originals had been lost. Judge Thompson holds that Judge Read's action was extra-judicial, and of no binding authority.

The District Judgeship—Card from Hon. John P. Penney.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Dear Sir: I noticed in your paper a few days ago my name in the list of candidates for Judge of the District Court. It is true, I am a candidate for that office, but by present any misunderstanding I wish to say now that although a Republican from the beginning, and still feeling an earnest devotion to the political principles of that party, yet, with my convictions in regard to the duties and responsibilities of a Judge, I cannot consent to be considered the candidate of *any political* party for that position. Respectfully,

J. P. Penney,

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1869.

ANNEXATION.

Its Progress in the New Dominion.

[From the Montreal Star of April 26.]

If we had independence it would be best for England, since it would relieve her of the only weakness which exists in her American policy. She cannot act with independence in the Alabama claims, for instance, lest in asserting herself she bring on us the terrible ravages of a hopeless war. Become independent, and free the hands of the Mother country. We have lostmuch now; there must be plain words, let it be understood in America and all Britain that they fight on even terms on sea, and that New York shall not be burned, to be bombarded. We give England nothing, and barring a protection perfectly useless when it comes to be put in practice, and reductions on American duties, she gives us nothing. It would be best for Canada, if would remove the only possible cause of discord between England and America, or Canada and America. It would do away with the foolish prejudice of sentiment because of British connection, which makes the American misjudge Canada, and retards American investments. It would wisely conducted, lead to the Zollverein, where the profits are five to one in our favor. It would swamp provincial discontents. It would bring to full fruition the industries of Canada, her carrying trade and manufactures. It would place the two countries on the same footing materially, and thus arrest the exodus. It would make the property holder more secure, and his property more valuable, give the workmen higher wages, the employer a better business.

Then why not!

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE ORDER.

No Design to Increase the Army—Severe on the Union Pacific Railway—The Virginia Election Campaign—Officers' Commutation for Fuel Reduced—Appointments—Decision Promulgated—Personal Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1869.

The Recruiting Service.

The recent order of the War Department for the resumption of the recruiting service is not of such fearful moment as some persons seem to suppose. The term of service of a great many soldiers who enlisted in 1866 will expire this summer and fall, and the Secretary says that of the army as now constituted very few will remain in service by this time next year. The intention is to recruit fast enough to keep the companies of regiments on duty east of the Mississippi river up to the minimum of sixty-four men, privates and non-commissioned officers, while companies on duty west of the river will be raised to the maximum of one hundred men. The army will not in any event be increased beyond the size now authorized by law.

The Union Pacific Railway.

The report of Chauncey H. Snow, of this city, one of Andrew Johnson's Pacific Railroad officials, is to-day made public. It fills four columns of the *Intelligencer*, with which he is connected, and is an ill-natured growl at the Union Pacific, its officers, contractors and managers. Snow says the General Superintendent of the line don't know anything about his business, and will not have anybody around him who does know anything; that the road is badly built and extravagantly managed; that the contractors are swindling the Government, and that things are going to the bow wows generally.

The Virginia Election Campaign.

The action of the late Conservative party Convention at Richmond ensures a pretty active canvass in Virginia whenever the election is ordered. The Radical Republicans support Wells for Governor, and are for the Underwood Constitution without amendment. Moderate Republicans support Walker for Governor and want the test oath and the additional test oath and the stringent disability clauses cut out of the Constitution. The so-called new movement, headed by the moderate Republicans, and further insist that other clauses shall be left out of the Constitution. Hardheaded Democrats are down on reconstruction in any form. The work of these factions will make lively times.

Officers' Commutation Reduced.

The effect of the Quartermaster General's late order reducing commutation for fuel, etc., was discovered by officers here to-day, when they came to receive their monthly pay. It makes a very material difference in the compensation of all officers, and in the case of higher general officers the reduction is at the rate of three or four hundred dollars per year. The officers claim that the commutation they receive for quarters does not pay for one-half of the necessary rooms, and that it is unjust to cut down their commutation for fuel in this manner.

Collector of Customs at Chicago.

The Secretary of the Treasury's recommendation for the appointment of General Julius White as Collector of Customs at Chicago still lies on the President's table awaiting action. Some persons think he wants to give the position to one of his personal friends in that city.

The St. Louis Surveyorship.

Efforts are making to bring about a change in the office of Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis. Judge Breckenridge is here and can look after his own affairs. The coming man in the estimation of some persons interested is Felix Coste, but the President does not yet make any promises.

Taxing Broker's Capital.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day promulgated his decision that the money used by brokers is liable to a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent, as capital. It will bring in from ten to twenty million dollars yearly of an income.

Tobacco Stamps.

The Commissioner in his preparing the new tobacco stamps, which will be printed in the Treasury department, and cannot easily be counterfeited.

Personal.

Of personal matters it may be mentioned that General Sheridan has returned from Fortress Monroe and Secretary Boutwell and Fish from the North; that Field, the new Assistant District Attorney, in place of Ashton resigned, has arrived, and enters on duty to-morrow, and that the Postmaster General will get here next Monday.

Commissioner Delano

Has declined to issue a commission to Dr. Sparling, appointed and confirmed as Assessor of the Nashville District. Upon hearing this refusal, General George H. Thomas, without solicitation from any quarter, wrote to Mr. Delano a letter of the strongest character, saying that of his own knowledge Sparling was an uncompromising radical, a man of strictest integrity and good business qualifications. Delano has informed Representative Prosser that unless he selects another man, he (Delano) will take the case into his own hands. Commissioner Delano has yielded to the urgent request of General Schenck to retain Supervisor Young, and says he shall make no change at present, although he had made up his mind to nominate a new man.

Cuban Affairs.

Our Government has little more information about affairs in Cuba than is accessible to the general public. It is understood through the British Consul at Havana that the Spanish authorities have fired into and sunk a British steamer, although the Government of Spain have established regulations which require all commercial transactions to be submitted to inspection. The feeling is growing here in official circles that such acts as these will ultimately compel Governments like those of the United States and Great Britain to call the Spanish Government to account.

Dispatches from Mexico.

Our Vice Consul at Mexico arrived here to-day with dispatches from Minister Rosecrans. They were delivered at the State Department, and the messenger then had a long interview with the President. The purport of the dispatches is not known, but there is no reason for supposing that they are of any special importance. The Vice Consul has three months leave of absence, and remains here some days.

The Brazilian Mission.

Besides Mr. Blow, there are fifteen candidates for the Brazilian mission; one from Massachusetts, three from New York, two from Kentucky, two from Louisiana, three from Ohio, two from Illinois, and two from Iowa. Senator Schurz regarded the appointment of Blow as certain up to the meeting of the Cabinet, but it now appears that strong influences have been at work to secure a change in the President's purpose regarding Blow, and it is thought in official circles to-night, that the place may not be given to him after all.

Absentees.

Attorney General Hoar left to-night for Massachusetts, to be gone a week, and Secretary Belknap for a brief visit to Connecticut. Senator Schurz expects to get away to-morrow, Representatives Judd and Logan Sunday evening.

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1869.

Appointments.

The following appointments were to-day made by the President: Alfred Sanford, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fourth District.

Pension Agents—Alex. Clapperton, Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation; Harrison Adrian, Baltimore, Md.; Samuel McKee, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. O. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky.; Wm. Vincent, Receiver of Public Moneys, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Dispatches from Mexico.

Dr. Brink, special bearer of dispatches from Mexico, who arrived yesterday, had an interview with the President this morning, when he delivered his dispatches. The President referred them to Secretary Fish.

Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting this morning, with the exception of the Postmaster General.

Action Sustained.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sustained the action of Assessor Weister, of the Thirty-Second District of New York, in taxing capital and deposits in Brokers. The decision was rendered on an appeal made by Clark, Dodge & Co.

Compensation of Collectors of Customs.

The Attorney General has decided that Collectors of Customs are entitled, since July, 1868, to retain $2,000 a year out of moneys received from importers for storage of goods in private bonded warehouses. He has disallowed the claim of Collectors and Surveyors to this compensation, unless when performing the duties of Collectors.

Removals.

A. M. Clapp, Superintendent of Government printing, has removed C. E. Lathrop, foreman of the Congressional room; Mark Woodward, assistant foreman, and John C. Francona, foreman of the Executive printing room. The last named had been for thirteen years connected with the office.

Appointments accepted.

The Secretary of the Interior has been informed by the following named gentleman of the acceptance of their appointments by the President under the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 10th, as Commissioners to examine and report on the condition of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. General Joseph F. Boyd, of Kentucky; Samuel G. Fellow, of Pennsylvania; Edward F. Winslow, of Iowa; General Hiram Walbridge, of New York.

Resignation.

Hobley Ashton, who last summer temporarily resumed the position of Assistant Attorney General, at the request of Hon. Wm. Evarts, to-day formally resigned it for the purpose of returning to his private legal practice in this city.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

International Conference at Berlin—Promotion of Care of Wounded in Time of War—Proposition to Recognize the Catholic as the Only Religion of Spain Defeated.

International Conference.

Berlin, April 30.—An international conference to promote the care of the wounded in time of war, which has been in session in this city for several days, adopted an address to the people of the United States of America. In this document the members of the conference express regret that no representative from the United States has been present during the proceedings, but we are convinced that that great and noble nation, one of the foremost of the world, which rendered such great service in the work of humanity, sympathizes deeply with this movement. The address is signed by forty delegates, among them the Turkish ambassador to Prussia. The conference has ordered copies of the reports of its sittings to be sent to America with the address.

Defeated.

Madrid, April 30.—In the Cortes, Cuestas proposed an amendment to the new constitution recognizing the Catholic as the only religion of the country. It was rejected.

British Parliament.

London, April 30.—The speech of the Mayor of Cork at the recent banquet in that city was the subject of a long debate in both houses of Parliament this evening, the attention of members being called especially to the Mayor's language respecting O'Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred in Sydney, N. S. W., as well as to his reference to the Prince himself. The tories upbraided the Government with being the indirect cause of the present state of Ireland.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bright thought the present condition of affairs in Ireland to be no cause for panic, but urged that both parties should strive to remedy the land grievance question at this session of Parliament. For himself, he would not remain on the Treasury Bench if he did not feel that he was honestly and energetically advocating measures which would effect great, salutary changes in Ireland. The settlement of the Church question will not stay the present outrages in that portion of the United Kingdom, but it is the first example that any Parliament has ever given that it was willing to do justice to Ireland, and is an earnest of that intention.

Mr. Gladstone followed in support of Mr. Bright. He had always favored the Parliamentary ascendancy in the form of religious establishments was the paramount cause of the mode in which it had been and was being misused, and by which the relations of the two peoples were vitally affected. He thought Lord Stanley had anticipated too much in demanding a policy upon the land question. He feared misapprehension would attract attention to any representation that might be given now, but it was necessary to make an appearance of having suggested measures from a fear of panic or upon a momentary occasion. He concluded by saying that the Government was anxious to subserve the interests and prosperity of the State, confidence in the country and loyalty to the crown.

Mr. Catherine Hardy, Conservative, urged the immediate removal of the Mayor of Cork. He considered that the Government was bound to declare a policy on the land question, and thus counteract the unreasonable expectations of Ireland. The subject was then dropped.

Shipping Intelligence.

Queenstown, April 30.—The steamship Java, from New York, April 21, arrived and sailed for Liverpool to-day.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Evening, April 30.—5-20s closed at 87¾.

London Money Market.

London, Evening, April 30.—Consols 93¾ 5-20s dull at 86¾. Stocks steady; Erie 24¾; Illinois Central 93. To-morrow will be a holiday on the Stock Board.

Liverpool, Evening, April 30.—Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares 22¾.

Paris Bourse.

Paris, April 30.—Bourse firm; rentes 71 francs 70 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, April 30.—Cotton sales of the week 54,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export and 6,000 on speculation. Yarn and fabrics, of which 169,000 are from the United States, steady; quiet; middling uplands 11¾d; do Orleans 12d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 1d; red western 8s 4d. Western flour 24s. Corn—mixed 34s 6d. Oats 3s 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s.

Pork 104s. Beef 94s. Lard 70s. Cheese 81s 6d. Bacon 60s 6d.

Spirits petroleum 1d and easier; refined is 9½d. Tallow 45s 6d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

London Produce Market.

London, April 30.—Tallow 45s 6d. Sugar 38s 6d. Refined petroleum is 8¾d.

Antwerp, April 30.—Petroleum 53½ francs and declining.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, April 30.—Cotton, 141 francs on spot.

Havre, April 30, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

Manchester Market.

Manchester, April 30.—Goods market dull.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The mammoth skating rink, corner of Twenty-first and Race streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there was an insurance of $40,000. Thirty-three velocipedes perished. There had been velocipede races in the evening. The fire was accidental.

The President of the Union Pacific Railroad having written the Secretary of the Interior that the road is now finished and the rails of the two roads will probably be joined next week, the latter replied yesterday that it is deemed advisable that the Commissioners designated to examine completed sections of that road, upon which report may be based, should examine and report upon the road from the thousand mile post to Promontory Summit as soon as the requisite forms are complied with.

The wife of Dr. Wm. P. Duvall died suddenly Thursday morning at the Borden House, Janesville, Wis., from the effects of poison, but whether administered by herself or some one else is not yet known. Much excitement prevails.

Frank McDonald, belonging in Joliet, committed suicide late Thursday night at the Washington House, on Randolph street, Chicago. He took poison, but for what reason is not known.

Two locomotives passed Ponghkeepsie last night, *en route* to California. They will be the first ones to go over the completed section of the Pacific Railroad. Eight more locomotives will leave Schenectady for California over the same route on the 10th inst.

Rufus Nash, one of the counterfeiters who escaped from jail in Albany, has been recaptured.

A fire yesterday afternoon in Park Place, New York, damaged the stock of the Glen Cove Starch Company $10,000; fully insured.

James Smith, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Lake Shore train robbery, was examined before Justice Bowling yesterday and committed in default of $1,000 bail. No new facts were elicited.

In the United States Court of the Northern District of Kentucky, at Covington, Judge Ballard on the bench, a judgment of $7,000 was rendered Thursday against Bailey and his sureties, in favor of the United States, for returning tobacco manufactured lower than its real value.

Johanna Roach and Bridget Brophy, burned by the explosion of a can of coal oil, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, have died from their injuries.

Mr. Sargeant, of California, asked President Grant yesterday, whether he intended to visit California during the coming summer, when the President replied that the distance was too great, and he could not spare time from official duties.

The District Attorney at Hudson, New York, states that Josephine Brown, who recently pretended that she had confessed to the possession of the murder of the little girl, Angie Brown, instead of proceeding to Hartford to obtain the pretended confession, remained in that vicinity carrying on a love correspondence with a negro. Her statements are not believed.

By direction of the Postmaster General an exhibit has been prepared for his information, showing the condition of the post-offices on the present time. This statement embraces the returns of the first and second quarters of the current fiscal year nearly complete, with estimates for the remainder. The deficit for the year ending June 30th will not differ much from that of last year, but it is confidently expected that the deficiency will be largely diminished in the ensuing year. The statement shows that the funds are ample to meet all the expenses of the department, and that no deficiency appropriation will be asked for at the present session.

John Russell Young arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning, and through his counsel, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, entered suit in the United States Circuit Court against Forney's *Press* and the *Evening Bulletin* for publishing alleged libellous articles from the New York *Sun* of Monday last. Mr. Young claims damages in both cases to the amount of $50,000.

In accordance with the policy of the government, General Sheridan is determined to curtail the expenses of his department as much as practicable. Already several clerks and messengers in his headquarters have been discharged, and other movements looking toward retrenchment may be expected soon.

Burglars carried away $2,000 worth of hardware from Keller's store in Evansville, Ind., Thursday night.

At a meeting in San Francisco Thursday night, a committee of two hundred citizens was appointed to make arrangements for a Pacific railroad celebration.

In the United States Court at Covington, Kentucky, yesterday, Judge Ballard on the bench, a judgment was rendered against A. W. Darling, of Carrollton, Ky., for $260,000 in favor of the United States. The suit was to recover tax on whisky shipped from Carrollton, consigned to Henry Grotenkemper, of Cincinnati. The whisky, instead of going as consigned, was taken to another house and sold as free whisky. The case, in another form was before the United States Court in Cincinnati last fall, and the jury disagreed.

By arrangement between Justice Nelson and District Attorney Pierrepont, the Fullerton case will be tried June 7th.

Buehner & Co.'s chair factory at Evansville, Ind., was burned yesterday. Loss $5,000; insurance $2,400.

James Miller made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in Evansville, Ind., Thursday.

Henderson, Ky., was visited by a severe hail storm Thursday.

The California Republican State Convention is to meet at Sacramento on the 21st of July.

Judge Barnard has issued an injunction against the Continental Bank, New York, forbidding the payment over of any money to J. J. Baker, supposed to be one of the clerks of the Union Pacific Railroad. Baker had ninety-nine dollars on deposit, which the Bank will hold subject to the injunction.

Local inspectors at Cincinnati Thursday night took 150 barrels of benzine off the steamer Louisville for New Orleans, it lies on the landing. If the case is properly reported, the cargoine will be forfeited and the boat suffer pecuniary penalty.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened on Thursday.

Navigation has been resumed on the Erie canal.

Senator Fessenden listened to a debate on reciprocity in the House of Commons at Ottawa on Thursday night.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, in Reading, yesterday, the directors were authorized to declare a stock dividend of one hundred per cent., clear of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on the 12th of May, and also to increase the road for four years to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, prayer was heard to carry the action of the stockholders into effect. The Reading company will have possession of the East Pennsylvania road to-day.

Six passenger cars, intended for the Central Pacific Railroad, and on the car works of Wason & Co., Springfield, Mass., caught fire on Thursday afternoon, in charge of Mr. Knox, of that road. They left that evening via the Northern and Hudson River Railroad for Monument Point, and will be the first cars to pass over the entire line to San Francisco when the junction is formed between the Union and Central Roads.

Geo. W. Perkins, late Superintendant of the Chicago Reform School, has been appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to take the place of General Dornblaser, resigned.

Dr. Black, one of the physicians charged with causing the death of the girl Ellen Carlson, was found in his cell in the Hudson county, New Jersey, jail yesterday morning, with his throat cut; four wounds were also found on his wrists, and a long gash across his stomach, and near him lay a razor, but the razor, but neither of them is of a serious nature.

Governor Stevenson, of Ky., has granted a respite to J. Conley, the condemned negro, for time to prepare for death, and not by reason of any manifest doubt of his guilt. The United States District Judge Bland Ballard, Upholds the sentence.

The freight house of the Great Western Railway at Chatham, Canada, was burned yesterday, together with a large amount of freight. Loss $150,000.

Passengers arrived in Sacramento, Cal., yesterday, eight and a half days from Washington.

A fearful tragedy was enacted at Montgomery, twelve miles from Cincinnati, on Thursday. Alonzo C. Mueller was seated at dinner with his family, when a neighbor, named Schneider, entered, armed with a double-barrel shot gun. A quarrel ensued in regard to family matters, when Crest fired and Mueller fell, pierced through with the charge, and killed. He cannot recover. Mueller married a sister of Crest, and Annie Crest, a young woman of this act that Mueller seduced an unmarried sister of his (Crest's). We have not heard of Crest's arrest.

Work has been resumed in the Kentuck and Yellow Jacket mines. Bad air prevents work in Crown Point. Drainage has never been used.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation declaring a part of the registration in Giles county null and void, and setting it aside.

The customs receipts for April at St. Louis were $249,956.

The Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Captain Wm. B. Donaldson, who is in jail on the old charge of killing a negro on the Natchez road during the war.

An attempt was made yesterday by an armed man to break up the quarterly meeting of the colored Methodist church, at Columbia, Texas, but the principals escaped and the leader, who protected the minister and congregation.

A Republican convention was held yesterday at Houston, Texas, on the fourth Monday of May, to harmonize if possible the two wings of that party, and nominate candidates for State officers.

Extensive stock yards are to be constructed at Kingman, Kansas, for the reception of Texas cattle.

In the billiard tournament yesterday afternoon, Snyder beat Rhines, score 1,200 against 1,159; average 100 2-3 against 96 1-3; highest runs, Snyder 208, 108 and 115, Rhines's highest runs, 171, 78 and 75. In the evening Foster beat Daniels, score 1,200 to 1,000. The average of Foster's beat runs 94, 132 and 144; Daniels, 72, 93 and 125.

A section of the Salina Street Bridge, over the Erie canal in Elmira, fell last evening as steamer No. 1, weighing four tons, was being towed by. The boat had fire on board, and was completely wrecked, and three persons injured.

The steamship St. George, from Portland on the 26th for Glasgow, went ashore on Blonder Rock, Seal Island, off Nova Scotia, on the evening of the 29th. No further particulars received.

The negro charged with committing an outrage upon a young girl near New Haven on Tuesday last, was arrested at Madison, Conn., yesterday, and is now in jail. He says his name is George Hudson, and comes from Hartford.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Third Day's Proceedings of the National Convention.

Newark, N. J., April 30.—At the afternoon session of the National Sunday School Convention, the subject discussed was, "How shall we increase the spiritual and religious efficiency of our Sunday Schools?" The committee on resolutions reported favorably to the formation of normal schools and classes, encouraging the organization of State and county institutes, and denouncing intemperance. The resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of representatives from twenty-eight States.

At the evening session speeches were made by H. Ingham, of Louisiana, and Taylor, of Newark; Revs. J. R. Vincent, Ralph Wells, Mr. Harling, of Canada, and other distinguished delegates. The report of the Executive committee reported five hundred and fifty-five delegates, representing thirty-two States, Canada, England and South Africa. Farewell addresses were made by Marcus Dickie and Rev. Dr. Fish, responded to by Geo. H. Stuart. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Fire at Waynesburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Waynesburg, Pa., April 30, 1869.

Thursday morning, about one o'clock, during a terrific thunder storm which passed over this place, the stable belonging to the Hamilton House, and situated near the center of the town, was struck by lightning, and was almost instantly enveloped in flames. The alarm was quickly aroused and turned out *en masse*. The horses were all removed, only one being badly burned. But it was impossible to save the building, and all the efforts were directed to saving those surrounding it, in which they were successful. Considerable hay and grain were stored in the building, and the total loss is estimated at about $1,500. No insurance.

G. S. J.

Fire at Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Rochester, Pa., April 30, 1869.

The building occupied by Jones & McCabe, as a grocery and provision store, was entirely destroyed by fire this forenoon. The goods were nearly all saved. The loss on which will not exceed five hundred dollars, and is covered by insurance. The loss on the building is about fifteen hundred dollars, and the aggregate insurance on the building was owned by Captains Sarratta and Reno. Origin of the fire not known.

Important Bankrupt Case.—The Cleveland *Leader*, of yesterday, says: Adam Maxwell et al, of Pittsburgh, have filed a petition in the District Court, that the decision of the State Rolling Mill Company of this city be declared bankrupt. It was charged in the petition that the defendant had given preference, when insolvent, to Messrs. L. F. Mellon & Co, of the current fiscal year nearly complete, with estimates for the remainder. The deficit for the year ending June 30th will not differ much from that of last year, but it is confidently expected that the deficiency will be largely diminished in the ensuing year. The statement shows that the funds are ample to meet all the expenses of the department, and that no deficiency appropriation will be asked for at the present session.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

Chicago, April 30, 3:30 P. M.

In the afternoon there was a fairly active demand in wheat, No 2 spring selling at $1 08@1 09¼, seller May and $1 01¼ spot, the market closing dull. Corn and oats inactive and nominal. In the evening there was a fair demand for wheat, No 2 spring selling freely at $1 09@1 09¾, seller May; $1 10 on spot, closing unsettled and dull in other grains or in provisions or lake freights.

Detroit Market.

Detroit, April 30.—Flour dull at $6 50@7 for white wheat and $6 for family brands. Wheat active; white winter $1 7⅝ No. 1 do $1 60; No. 2 do $1 57. Oats active at 66c.

Buffalo Market.

Buffalo, April 30.—Flour dull. Wheat inactive; sales 3 car loads No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 35 in store. Corn very dull; sales 2 cargoes 2 cars loads new at 76 on track. Oats dull; sales 900 bush at 68c in store. Rye and barley nominal. Peas—No demand except for seed purposes. Seeds quiet; Timothy $4 36; medium to prime $4 50@4 60. Flaxseed $2 31@2 36. Lard steady at 19c. Highwines nominal.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, April 30.—Cotton—Receipts to-day 1,482 bales; of this week, gross 5,230 bales; net 4,630 bales; exports to-day none; for the week, to Great Britain, 6,076; to the Continent, 426; coastwise, 1,351; stock in hand 87,677 bales; sales to-day 2,000 of the week 10,700; demand better; middlings 26@26½c. Sugar dull; common 10@11c; prime 13½c. Molasses nominal; fermenting 70@75c. Coffee—fair 15@15½c; prime 17@17½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

Nashville, April 30.—Cotton firm; low middling 25½c; good ordinary 24½c. Stock 4,300 bales.

CITY MATTERS.

SAD AFFAIR AT OAKDALE.

A Little Boy Accidentally Shot and Another Wounded.

Intelligence was received in the city yesterday afternoon, of a shooting affair that occured at Oakdale Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, twelve miles from the city, about half past eleven A. M. yesterday, which resulted in the death, about one hour afterward, of a little boy aged nine years, son of Samuel Leideley, Sr., and also the wounding of another son, a year or two older. From what we can learn concerning the shooting, it seems Mr. Leideley's two sons and another little by whose name we could not learn, procured a pistol on Thursday last, and amused themselves firing off caps. Subsequently some powder was procured and the sport continued. Just before the weapon was laid away on Thursday night, one of the boys found three shot, which he placed in the barrel. Yesterday morning the sport was resumed, and while Mr. Leideley's two sons were standing at one end of the yard, the other little fellow, forgetting about the shot being in the charge, fired the pistol in the direction of the boys. One of the shot passed through the fleshy part of the left arm of the eldest boy, inflicting a very painful wound. The remaining shots passed into the body of the youngest Leideley—one entering just below the eye, and lodging, it is supposed, in the brain, and the other entering the breast and penetrating the heart. The little fellow was immediately carried to his home, but strange to relate, lived for nearly an hour after the fatal occurrence. Coroner Clawson had gone home before notice of the shooting had been received, and a justice of the Peace, of North Fayette township, will hold an inquest. This is but another of the many warnings to parents not to allow their children to play with firearms.

Singular Record of an Execution—The First in Allegheny County.

There is at present on file in the County Commissioners Office, a very curious record in reference to the hanging of one Thomas Thomas. It is the bill of Sheriff Ewalt, presented to the County Commissioners January 8th, 1795, for the expenses incurred by the hanging of said Dunning. The bill contains the following items:

	£	s.	d.
The county of Allegheny Dr. to Thomas Ewalt, sheriff:			
1795.			
January 26, To the execution of Thomas Dunning.....	2	0	0
To the gibbet.....	2	0	0
To the coffin.....	2	0	0
To the grave digging.....	0	7	6
To hanging the gibbet.....	0	2	6
To hauling the stone to the gibbet.....	0	5	0
To liquor advanced to the man for burial.....	0	8	10
To pay the executioner.....	2	0	0

The Commissioners were thus placed in a very singular predicament, and in order to help themselves out of it they appointed an auditing committee consisting of three men, as follows: "The Commissioners of Allegheny county request Col. Neville, Mr. George Adams, and Mr. Alexander Lawrence to examine the above account and state their opinion as they think it a just charge for the services performed, as it is a new matter to them."

The Auditing Committee reported as follows:

We are not well acquainted with the nature of the within bill, but suppose it ought to be paid, as it was for a disagreeable piece of service.

B. D. Neville,
Geo. Adams,
Alexander Lawrence.

It is very probable Sheriff Ewalt's demands for "disagreeable piece of service" and "piece of service" were satisfied. The execution was a public one, and is said to have been the first. It took place on the present "Boyd's Hill," which accounts for the item of "hauling the stone to the gibbet."

A Questionable Proceeding.

Last evening the vigilant police of the city ("on quiet missions bent") made a "pull" at the Mansion House, corner of Liberty street and Cherry alley, resulting in the arrest of the proprietor, named Robinson, his barkeeper, John Hill, and four young women named Margaret Thompson, Jennie Haight, Margaret Anderson and Annie Wilson. Whether all these young women were employees of the hotel we do not know. All the information relative to the cause of the arrest we could obtain was that it was made on "information before the Mayor," that it was a disorderly house, which could not be broken down, in eight minutes time. The time consumed was eight minutes four and one-half se

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

When a man loses a good, fat situation he is very apt to take a gloomy view of things, and this is especially the case when an officeholder is turned out of his berth. It is not surprising, therefore, that "a Democratic clerk, who was discharged the other day from the Treasury Department, is convinced, by the arbitrary conduct of the new administration, that the people of this country will never have a chance to elect another President." The sun shines just as brightly at present as it did before the removal of this unfortunate, but he can perceive no warmth in its rays; in fact, he isn't fully convinced that there is now any sun at all.

Congress a few days before its adjournment, it is well known, had before it "a bill for the protection of soldiers and their heirs," whose fate has created considerable interest. The aim and intention of this bill was to have all bounties hereafter paid to the claimants in person and not through the intervention of any attorney or agent. The report was circulated that this bill had failed, and, in the hurry and excitement of the last days of the session, it seemed a very likely story; but we are glad to know, authoritatively, that it passed both branches, and on the 10th of April was made a law by the signature of President Grant. The following is the text of the law. The third section is somewhat ambiguous in its terms, and its meaning must be left to judicial or departmental interpretation:

A resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs.

Resolved, That the accounting officers of the Treasury, and Pay Department who are charged with the settlement and payment of bounties due to soldiers or their heirs, be, and they are hereby, directed to pay the same to the parties entitled to the said soldiers or their heirs in person, or by transmitting the amount to them direct in a draft or drafts, payable to his, her, or their order, or through the Freedmen's Bureau, or State agents appointed especially for the purpose, or governors of national asylums, or pension agents of the district where he, she, or they may reside, and not to any claim agent or upon any power of attorney, transfer or assignment whatever.

Sec. 2. That any officer or clerk of any of the executive departments of the Government who shall be lawfully detailed to investigate frauds, or attempts to defraud, on the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, shall have power to administer oaths to affidavits taken in the course of any such investigation.

Sec. 3. That the fees allowed by law to attorneys or agents shall be reserved by the Pay Department and said agent, and not paid to said agent or attorney when any such fees are due for services rendered in procuring such bounty or bounties, and not otherwise.

THE GRAIN TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Convention representing the Boards of Trade of Chicago, New York, Buffalo, Toledo and Milwaukee, in session at Chicago on Wednesday last, to consider the critical condition of the grain trade of the lake cities, listened to the usual amount of eloquence, and passed the usual resolutions in favor of securing water communication between the lakes and tide water. Committees were appointed to induce the New York Legislature to reduce the canal tolls on eastward bound freight, and to persuade the owners of elevators to be more moderate in their charges. But most of the eloquence of the convention was devoted to the discovery of some feasible means of securing water communication between the lakes and the ocean for ships of the largest class now navigating the lakes. This, it is evident, is looked upon by the people of the lake cities as their only certain method of counteracting the designs of New Orleans and St. Louis to make the Mississippi river useful as well as ornamental to the business interests of the Northwest. The plans of reaching the ocean suggested in the convention were various, and it was compelled, in a diversity of counsel, to reject all special suggestions, and content itself with a general resolution recommending the several Boards of Trade represented, "to take into consideration the most feasible means of securing water communication from the lakes to the ocean, for ships of the largest class now navigating the lakes, and present their views through their representatives at the next meeting of the National Board of Trade."

Some members of the Convention desired the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals for the capacity of propeller navigation, while others thought the true way out of the danger laid in the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal. The transfer of the Erie Canal to the Federal Government by the State of New York was highly spoken of, on the theory, we suppose, that if the Government accepts the transfer it will be in duty bound to make the canal a free avenue, keep it in repair, and run it at the expense of the people of the United States for the especial benefit of the lake cities. All these schemes involve the expenditure of sums of money sufficient to build another Pacific Railroad, and we do not see that the people outside the belt of lake cities are sufficiently interested in preventing the grain products of the Northwest seeking an outlet down the Mississippi, to consent to any such extravagant outlay. It may be true that the Mississippi is a great nuisance to the business interests of Chicago, but it is hardly fair to ask people living along a rival stream out of the ground, where nature failed to place one. It is an oversight, undoubtedly, that the Mississippi don't seek tide water via Chicago, but it can be accounted for satisfactorily on the hypothesis that it antedates the thriving city on the southwest corner of Lake Michigan.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

A ray of light seems to be penetrating the camp of the Bourbon politicians of Virginia, and if it flames out brightly and steadily we anticipate the most gratifying results, not only in the Old Dominion but in the other Southern States, reconstructed and unreconstructed. The Convention in session at Richmond on Wednesday and Thursday last, comprised a fair and full representation of the rebel Democracy of the State, and in the list of delegates we recognize the names of prominent politicians before the war, and active rebels during the strife. There were two parties in the Convention, who may be classified, we suppose, as the moderately progressive Bourbons and as the radically set-back type. The latter were in favor of declaring the Fourteenth amendment unconstitutional, and therefore unworthy of notice; they also wanted the white man's government idea adopted, and favored a resolution that a negro never had and never would, could or should vote. The moderates, under the leadership of Robert Ould, McMullin, Moseby and others, were willing to concede the fact of the deluge. They accepted the resignation of the candidates previously set up by the Conservatives; urged their party to unite in defeating the obnoxious provisions of the Underwood Constitution; but declined to make nominations, or pronounce against the Constitution as a whole, "feeling that the voters will act for the best interests of the State." This policy was indorsed by the Convention on Thursday evening, there being but few dissenting votes.

There are now two Republican candidates for Governor of Virginia, and two sets of state officers nominated. One is headed by Wells, the present Governor, who is very unpopular with the best men of his party, among the native whites. The other candidate, styled a "conservative Republican," is a Mr. Walker. The action of the convention on Thursday, above referred to, probably settles the question of the election of Walker, and defeat of Wells. The hope of the latter was that the Bourbon Democracy would succeed in their plan of putting up a third candidate.

Virginia, therefore, it seems to us, has pretty plain sailing ahead. Walker, a Conservative Republican, will be chosen Governor by a union of the moderate Republicans and Democrats. The Underwood Constitution, shorn of its most obnoxious provisions by the separate vote recommended to Congress by General Grant, will be adopted as the organic law of the State, and under this Constitution the "Ancient Dominion" will resume, not exactly her old place, but certainly a place in the Union. Her past influence will hardly be regained, but she will always be an important Commonwealth, politically, and in all other respects, when the wealth that rests in her mountains and valleys is developed by the magical touch of free labor.

The first thing done on the Long Island Railroad after the Jamaica accident, was to burn the remnants of the broken car, relay the track at that point, and destroy all vestiges and all evidence of the nature of the disaster. After that a rigid investigation into the causes of the catastrophe was, of necessity, a very innocent formality.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

The Revival of An Ancient Art.

TERRA COTTA.

Its Use and Adaptation to the Common Wants of Life.

We presume the first thought of the mass of those who glance at the head of this article will resolve itself into the mental inquiry, what is Terra Cotta? The thousands of workers in iron, brass, copper, wood and glass, who toil in our great workshops year in and year out, know very little about the art of working in terra cotta. And yet terra cotta dates back farther than the history of iron or brass. Recent researches render it almost certain that terra cotta was coeval with, and has more than once been confounded with the age of stone. Within the past year sewers constructed of terra cotta have been discovered which were made nearly three thousand years ago. It can scarcely be doubted that terra cotta was used by the Egyptians, and the evidences favor the conclusion that its new found merits, and the many uses to which it is applied in our day in Europe, were not unknown to the ancients. Terra cotta, in brief, is a peculiar kind of clay found in various parts of the country, which, when properly manipulated, dried and burned, is adapted to a thousand uses in building and embellishing houses, lawns, public parks and buildings. It is equally useful and economical in draining fields and great cities. The varied uses to which terra cotta has been applied are beyond number. We could scarcely enumerate the half of the large list of articles embraced in ornamental terra cotta. In the hands of the experienced worker it assumes every conceivable form of light and graceful ornamental ware. We have examined vases, busts, fountains, statuettes, and all of terra cotta which, in point of elegance, fineness of texture and durability, were without a rival in any known material. Lighter than marble or iron, terra cotta at the same time possesses all the requisites of its heavier and costlier rivals, and can be procured for a fraction of the cost of either. Having explained what terra cotta means, we will now proceed to describe what we observed at

THE PITTSBURGH TERRA COTTA WORKS.

Twenty-one years ago there was not a single terra cotta establishment in the United States. And yet terra cotta as a building material, as well as in ornamental work, has been in use in Europe for the last five centuries. In Northern Italy and Southern Germany, magnificent piles standing to-day, attest its elegance and imperishableness as architectural work, while the surroundings of villa and palace alike attest its vases, statuary and fountains its beauty and elegance. Americans have been slow to avail themselves of terra cotta in any of the forms we have alluded to, but unless we mistake the signs of the times, terra cotta bids fair to occupy a highly important place in the manufacture of a great variety of articles. Already there are several large terra cotta works in the country, and during the past twelve months Pittsburgh has constructed the first two. The Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Works, located immediately above the Birmingham Bridge, on Second avenue, was erected in the beginning of 1868 by Messrs. Ecker & Caskey.

We have said that terra cotta is made by burning a peculiar kind of clay. The clay used by Messrs. Ecker & Caskey is obtained from Clarion county, and Geneva, on the Monongahela river, in our own State, and from Woodbridge, New Jersey. The peculiar properties, and the clay employed is comparatively free from iron, lime and sulphur.

PREPARING THE CLAY.

The method of preparing the clay is exceedingly simple. Several tons of clay are mixed with water at a single "batch," in a large box, and afterwards placed in a revolving iron trough, or pan, where two enormous cast iron wheels, weighing four tons each, grind it to a brief space of time. When thoroughly ground, the clay is ready for the potter's hand. We say potter, because the chief portion of terra cotta ware is shaped and modelled into the desired forms by the hands of the workman.

MAKING THE MOULDS.

Although the hands of the modeller, like those of the potter, are his chief tools, in a number of instances he is compelled to call in moulds of various kinds to aid him in accomplishing his work. These are made of plaster paris, sometimes in two, three and four segments, if the work is plain, while in ornamental work a single mould, as for instance that of a statue, either large or small, is composed of from twenty to thirty pieces. Messrs. Ecker & Caskey design their own patterns, and having made a model, proceed to take a plaster cast of it. The interior of the moulds corresponds with the original design.

MODELLING THE WARE.

We will suppose that the workman desires to make a hanging vase, such as graces the windows of our private residences. Having selected his mould, he takes up as much clay as may be required, and placing it in the mould, proceeds to manipulate it rapidly, using the ball of his palm, under the pressure of which the fine, soft clay enters into every portion and line in the mould, when the latter is removed, and in less time than we have taken to describe it, the vase is turned out, ready for the kiln. Before it is subjected to a gradual heat and thoroughly dried, when it is removed to the kiln.

In a similar manner huge brackets, rosettes, ornament window caps, cornice pieces, vases in miniature, and fountains are modeled. Chimney tops and a variety of other articles are made in sections, the modeller beginning in every instance with the base or body of the piece. Laying the segment of the mould on the table before him he proceeds to "bat in" the clay with a wooden bat, or flask, cuts off superfluous material, and afterwards joins the segments of clay together.

PRESSED WORK—CASTING.

DRAIN TILE AND SEWER PIPE.

A number of articles, such as drain tile sewer pipe, fire brick, &c., are made by machinery. The machine employed for this purpose is properly termed a press. The prepared clay is placed in a large cylinder, constructed of boiler iron, and by the number of bread knives, set at an angle of twenty degrees. These press the clay downward irresistibly into the chamber, compressing it in such a manner as to permit one to be emptied as fast as the other is filled. The chambers are square, and fitted closely in the rear by two heavy iron plates, fixed to levers or shafts, which are operated by an engine. These are formed the following manner. The front side of the chamber is constructed in such a manner as to admit of the connection of a number of dies, some of which form containing three dies, while others have two, and one, according to the size of the article to be pressed. We will suppose two-inch drain-tile is required. Dies are affixed to the front of the press in a rack, or stand, containing a number of small wooden plates, covered with felt cloth. The moment the pressure is applied, the clay leaves the die-plate in the form of drain tile, and is carried forward on the rollers. By simply turning an iron wheel, with a light iron arm attached to it, extending the entire length of the frame, upon which light wire is fastened at proper lengths, the tile is cut into pieces of any required length. In this manner eight thousand feet of two inch drain tile is pressed per day. The same method is employed in pressing all kinds of pipe, brick, &c.

MOULDING FIRE BRICK.

Brick of every conceivable shape and size are moulded upon the table by hand. Some of the brick employed in building glass furnaces occupy half the space covered by this paper. Ordinary fire brick and jack brick when moulded are passed through a press in order to render them uniform and give them a perfectly smooth surface.

DRYING THE WARE.

When the ware is made, it is placed upon the floor of the drying house, where it is thoroughly dried with artificial heat. The floor of the drying house is constructed of brick, underlaid with a number of flues. The firing is done from a fire-pit, made in the form of a trench, extending across the entire width of the drying room. Three tall stacks at the opposite end of the flues give a strong draught. Drain tile, sewer and all other kinds of pipe are dried on their ends, brick on their sides. When the ware is thoroughly dried, it is conveyed to

THE KILN.

As all terra cotta ware is subjected to the same process, we will describe what we saw in one of the kilns at the Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Works. One lot stove linings; one lot drain tile; one lot fire brick; one lot chimney tops; one lot vases; besides a variety of ornamental ware. Each separate lot is packed in the kiln with great care. When the kiln is filled, the entrance is bricked up and fire started in the grate on one side of it and ran a level with the floor of the kiln. An inner wall termed a "flash wall" is built upon that side of the kiln where the firing is done. Between the "flash wall" and the ware is an open space several feet in width. A number of bricks are placed on their edges, a few inches apart, forming an open floor in this part of the kiln. The flame from the furnace upon entering the kiln, strikes against the "flash wall," and ascending to the roof, leaps over it, and is immediately drawn down into the flue through the open floor between the "flash wall" and the ware. A stack at the opposite side of the kiln produces the necessary draught. This, in effect is the operation of what is commonly termed a "down draught" kiln.

Messrs. Ecker & Caskey are erecting at the present time two circular kilns on another principle, each of which will hold 60,000 brick.

From the moment the kiln is bricked up, fire is kept up without intermission day and night for thirty-six hours, when the fire is put out, one or two days allowed for the cooling of the kiln, and at the end of that time the terra cotta is resurrected from its fiery tomb in the color of gold, and ringing like bronze to the touch. It is now proof against all the elements; neither heat nor cold, water nor air can affect it. The dough of dame nature has been clothed with a quality of endurance capable of resisting even the destructive tooth of time.

SOMETHING ABOUT SEWER PIPE.

Terra cotta is destined to displace iron in a variety of uses to which iron has been deemed indispensable. In a hundred uses we could mention, terra cotta will be found more serviceable, and can be purchased from a fourth to the half of the cost of iron. It is especially serviceable in sewer pipe, drain tile and gas retorts. In Europe nearly all the gas retorts in use are made of terra cotta. In our western cities, terra cotta gas retorts are rapidly replacing iron retorts. But perhaps the most noticeable of the many uses to which terra cotta has been applied, both in ancient and modern times, is in the building of sewers. A number of European cities employ terra cotta in constructing sewers, and in concreting the latter for daily use. The city of Glasgow, Scotland, is wholly supplied with water from wells from clay pipes. Sewers upwards of two thousand years old made of clay sides of two thousand years old made of clay pipe are still found in excellent preservation. pipe are still found in excellent preservation. In fact the evidence is strong enough to say that for all drainage purposes terra cotta is superior to any material that has yet been invented. The history of iron iron sewer is very brief. The smallest admixture of ammonia causes iron to corrode, but even in its absence corrosion is only delayed for a time. The moment corrosion sets in it forms a lodge for every rough particle that passes through it.††

TERRA COTTA FLUE PIPE.

Here is another use to which terra cotta has been applied with the most gratifying results. Since the manufacture of terra cotta ware has been introduced in this country, a remarkable change has taken place in the manner of constructing flues for public and private buildings. Terra cotta flue material has replaced the expensive and corroding iron and tin, and the material from which it is composed being a non-conductor of heat, additional safety from fire is insured.††

GLASS POTS.

Messrs. Ecker & Caskey are also engaged in the manufacture of every description of glass pots. The clay from which they make these is obtained in Missouri. The process of making glass pots was described at length in an article published in this journal last fall. We will, therefore, merely add, for the benefit of the uninformed reader, that glass has been melted in clay pots from time immemorial. The process of building these pots is necessarily slow, laborious and expensive. The clay is sifted, ground dry, moistened and placed in an immense trough, where it is trampled by a workman in his naked feet, turned and returned a number of times, receiving a thorough tramping with every turn. The clay is costly, the process slow and expensive, requiring room, attention and money which could more profitably be devoted to other articles. Some of our glass manufactures are compelled to carry from $20,000 to $30,000 in this department alone. Messrs. Ecker & Caskey are prepared to furnish the trade with pots at moderate rates.†

ECONOMY IN LIGHT.

One of the greatest arguments in favor of terra cotta ware is its cheapness. The figure of a kneeling child, such as would cost in marble from $75 to $100, could be obtained for from $3 to $5. A pair of ornamental vases, suitable for the lawn or garden, worth in marble $140, or in metal $30, are worth $7 50 in terra cotta. A hanging vase can be purchased for the trifling sum of $1 50. A dog, bird bath, fountain, drain tile is sold at the rate of $35 per thousand feet and six inch sewer pipe at twenty-two cents per foot. The same pipe cannot be bought east for less than thirty. In the various kinds of ware in the Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Works, the difference between the price in the city and those ruling in the East ranges from eighteen to fifty per cent. In conclusion, we may add that the Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Works has already received the most flattering testimonials from our foremost architects and builders.

*The force exerted is about twenty-five horse power. The motive power of the Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Fire Brick Works is supplied by a beam engine of seventy-five horse power. The engine is at once one of the most powerful and perfect in construction that we have examined.

†The pipes used in Glasgow are twenty-four inches in diameter. The total length of pipe is a little over three miles.

‡The cost of glazing sewer pipe is very simple. When the pipe is in the kiln, and the fire at its greatest heat, salt is thrown into the furnace. The vapor from the salt penetrates the hot clay, forms its surface, and thus becomes part and parcel of the ware.

††Terra cotta flue pipes convey hot air with less loss than metallic flues, or ordinary brick or stone. They are less liable to leak, and are proof against coal gas. They are not liable to be stopped up with soot. They occupy less space, and flues can be introduced in buildings at a comparatively inconsiderable cost. They are indestructible. They are, in the end, the cheapest.

In this connection we may add that the firm are dealers in marbleized slate mantles, encaustic tile, plain and inlaid for floors, roofing slate, hydraulic cement, white sand, plaster paris, and all kinds of fire clay in the form of ware made from clay. Their stock of slate is very large, and the specimens of mantles on exhibition at their warehouse, 13 Smithfield street, both varied and beautiful.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Going to Europe—What to Buy—What Not to Buy—Morning Dresses at Home—Summer Cloaks and Over Dresses—Sailors' Jackets, Grenadine Suits and Sorosis Neck-Ties.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

New York, April, 1869.

If freedom in dress is to constitute part of the millenium for women, we must be actually approximating towards it, for never was greater latitude allowed than now. Freedom, in fact, is only restricted by the stupidity of merchants, who insist upon flooding the markets every season with one certain style of goods, and the natural good taste of American women that will not tolerate for long the values and unseemly.

It was remarked abroad last year that the rage was for stripes; striped suits or striped skirts with plain over-dresses, were universal in the country, at the sea-side and watering places. Of course this season they have come to us. The stores are crowded with striped cambrics, striped percales, striped *piques*, striped Mozambiques, and the whole style of the stereotyped class of fresh spring goods.

These fabrics are the refuse of foreign markets, are bought cheap, and sold dear, but in the meantime hardly a single really good plain material is to be found; one is compelled literally to follow suit and be in the fashion whether one will or not.

Some excellent qualities of goods found their way here in small quantities after the Paris Exposition. "Exposition cloths," "Exposition silk," "English" iron barage, and English water-proof; but they do not pay the hundred per cent. profit, which our merchants demand, and so they have never been duplicated. We have to pay altogether too much in this country for immense stores and display. A French man will do ten times the business in half the space which an American thinks it necessary to occupy.

Ladies are beginning to find this out, however, so many go to Europe or to Canada for the warm months, that there is little concerning prices left for them to learn, and that will not serve as capital very long.

GOING TO EUROPE.

This is now either more or less than fashionable, it is almost universal. Going to Europe has become one of the regular summer duties, and instead of being considered an expensive journey, many families do it to economise.

Nothing so economises as once crossing the ocean so high than for persons to rent their handsome houses, furnished, for four, five, or six thousand dollars per year and live abroad upon the proceeds. Moreover, salaried people, editors and the like, who cannot afford house at all, find it cheaper, now-a-days, to send wife and children "abroad" than to live in a hotel, grind, grub a second class boarding house. To be sure living abroad is not what it was: indeed travel, in fact in Africa and America and the advanced fulness all over the world, have made it most difficult, and during the past twenty years in the cost of living, even in the most remote parts of the world, as well as in all the European cities. Just then there is an advantage again in being able to live much more quietly than would be possible among friends at home, and this materially lessens an expensive one. Travel is not naturally an expensive one, not much more so, however, than a sojourn of the same length of time at a fashionable watering place, only when people go with the intention of remaining away one or two years they do it more economically, and content themselves with rooms, localities and a style of living that would astonish those unsophisticated persons who remain at home and know of no luxuries, made up of Court presentations, lords, dukes, marquises, *chateaux* and other greatnesses, long enough to make such a name as fortune with the wide-awake representatives of the greatest country in the world.

But it is time to return to the matter in hand, that of the outfit for those who are to visit and most important item is to take as little as possible. All kinds of clothing, together with trunks to put them in, can be much cheaper in London and Paris, if you search for bargains, than at shops and custom houses that advertise yourself as a rich American, and you suits, one for every day wear and one for change, is therefore all that is necessary in the way of dresses with the exception of a dress to wear on the steamer, to be thrown away or given away on arriving at the destined port.

I should say the best two suits to be composed, one of black silk, the other of pure cotton. Both should be of the finest quality, and wool or cotton and would not stand the exposure of a sea voyage, without shrinkage and loss of beauty, and the cotton, if of the real, genuine, if less attractive, will be found much handsomer and more durable in the end. Of course trimming must be chosen with reference to the quality and power of resistance, and so fringes, wire buttons and ornaments and flimsy ribbons will be avoided. A good belt also should be selected and the suit trimmed with puffings of the same, and with the same, also, if a very full trimming is desired with puffings laid in reverse plaits. The goods had better be trimmed with frills bound with silk in the same or a contrasting color.

A long water-proof sack, with a round cape, forming a complete suit, is indispensable for a sea voyage, as it constitutes not only a protection against the weather, but enables one to enjoy evenings upon deck and witness the progress of storms—a very interesting spectacle at sea when they are not too violent.

A great point is to have everything simple, easy of access, and ready at a moment's notice. A box of collars and cuffs, several changes of under linen, a light boulevard skirt, two pairs of kid boots, a black jockey, a blue gauze veil, a half dozen pairs of gloves, and dressing-case supplied with such materials and minor articles for the toilet; these, with the clothing before mentioned, ought to take one but over Europe. If a light linen suit or thin dress is found necessary, it is easy to get one cheap and ready made in any European city.

It is better, however, while traveling to be encumbered with as little clothing as possible, and to wait to make purchases until just before returning home. Of course this does not apply to the knick-knacks that one picks up here and there as souvenirs of the place one visits, but to the important parts of the wardrobe.

WHAT TO BUY.

Spend little on the bonnets, fancy jackets and articles that are liable to go out of style; reserve your funds for a stock of good black silk, English tweeds and water-proof cloaks, serges, *crepe de chine*, which is very dear here, real lace, grenadine, barege, *piques*, linen dresses, not forgetting hosiery and gloves, of which one can hardly have too many.

MORNING DRESSES.

White dresses are becoming more and more fashionable for summer morning toilettes, and a new method of trimming them has been introduced this season, which deserves passing notice.

Upon white, clear organdie, narrow cross-cut folds of fine linen cambric are laid and stitched with the sewing machine through the center, a space between each fold. There are seven in a series round the bottom of the skirt, which is gored front and sides, and has five upon the basque and sleeves. An under skirt of book muslin is shaped exactly like the organdie skirt to wear with it, and is trimmed with seven folds of linen cambric like it. The entire costume, including the under skirt and sash, trimmed with linen bands to match, is thirty-six dollars.

The cost of the trimming must be seen to be appreciated. It looks like folds of white satin, and has the advantage of washing perfectly and ironing without marring its beauty.

Very elegant dresses are profusely trimmed with fluted frills, puffings, insertions and edgings of Valenciennes. A new style of trimming, which is called a small *volleau* is attached at the back, forming an over skirt and panier. It is finished with frills, fine fluting and puffs to match the trained skirt, and has bows and streamers of narrow pink ribbon on the center of the wide box pleating at the back.

Another style has an upper skirt very *bouffar* and a short sack, or basque, open upon the back, cut in points, edged with Valenciennes and united by bows and ends of pink ribbon.

A bright China pink and China blue are just now very fashionable colors, particularly in conjunction with a soft pearl gray or dove color.

Last season one of the ladies' furnishing houses here made a feature of ladies' gored wrappers, well cut and neatly made, for five dollars and a half each. This season they sell them at four dollars, and are disposing of an immense quantities. They are finished with a full skirt, trimmed with frills, and are supplied with belt and pockets. Some fashionable dress makers charge seven dollars for making a gored wrapper with no more work than this, so that a price which really little more than pays the labor and material is considered wonderfully cheap. The demand for these wrappers shows what might be done, for fine if ladies' ready-made garments could be uniformly obtained at reasonable prices.

At the same establishment where these are for sale there are fine cambric and excellent cotton under skirts, tucked and frilled, from $1 75 to $4 each, and a great variety of Holland and white linen dresses for children from $1 50 to $5 each, very prettily made and trimmed. These are a real boon to mothers.

Linen cambrics are among the coolest and prettiest of morning dresses. The trimming this season for white linens consists of narrow tinted ruffles of the same material, and bands of plain cambric in the color of the sprig, for those printed in colors. Narrow ruffles of the same, gathered and edged with cluny lace, are also very pretty.

THE BASQUINE FICHU.

This is the newest silk cloak of the season, if it can be called a cloak, as is intended to win regard and admiration by the multiform uses to which it can be put. Cloaks are so little required now that a great deal of ingenuity is exercised in adapting them to additional purposes, and the *basquine fichu* is undoubtedly the most successful one which has been attempted. It consists of an over-skirt confined by a belt and a pelerine cape; no sleeves. The over-skirt is rather short, full upon the hips, and caught up with large rosettes and the ends upon the sides, sometimes upon the back also, entirely to the waist. Both skirt and cape are edged with a deep fall of lace. The *basquine fichu* can be worn to complete a suit, or with a colored dress, or the over-skirt can be worn with a white dress, and the cape as an outdoor finish to muslin and grenadine dresses for summer. Who would not own so useful a garment?

The "Wattteau" is another quite new and very stylish black silk cloak, which can also be worn as an over-dress. The upper part of the body is plain, and trimmed with rich lace to form a pompadour. Two breadths are also pleated into the back, and the skirt is caught up nearly to the waist, dividing like the tail of a bird's puffs, which are pleated into the plain basquine front. This cloak is elegantly trimmed with lace and with puffing of silk. It forms a very handsome over-dress to white muslin, or an upper dress to a silk.

A great variety of little black silk mantelets have made their appearance, some forming scarfs, some little pelerine capes, each longer belted in and ornamented with sash bows and ends. They are trimmed with fringe, and some with lace, but the most of them are trimmed with pleatings of the same.

This method of trimming silks and other cheaper goods with the same material is very much liked; it preserves harmony in the outfit, times, is less expensive, and wears uniformly with the body of the garment.

Muslin and other goods will have a great vogue this season, *en suite* with the dress, and are very pretty and graceful, especially the white and striped organdies. Striped grenadines make very pretty scarfs to wear with plain grey or fawn colored tissues.

COSTUMES IN BLACK GRENADINE.

The new costumes in black grenadine consist of a trained dress trimmed with a full puff on over skirt very bouffant, also ruffled to match; a sash which is a wilderness of loops, square bows and ends, and a long Spanish cape which can be worn or not, at pleasure. There is no lining in these dresses, and they are worn over a low neck, black silk slip, and are ornamented with ruffles and pipings of silk or satin upon the edges. The price of dollars is the price ready made, not including the black silk slip.

Short walking dress of black grenadine are a novelty, they are always trimmed with ruffles of the same.

China *crepe* trimmed with satin is one of the most elegant materials we have this season for walking suits and costumes. It is not common at all, and can only be obtained at private houses and imported dressmakers. Madame Pilman's, who makes a point of bringing out a new fabric every season, and Japanese silks, satin cloths, white fantard, *crepe de chine* and *crepe de chambery*, in choice shades and qualities. These goods form a complete contrast to the mass of common fabrics with which the market is deluged.

LENGTH OF SKIRTS.

Wist are called demi-trains have succeeded to the enormously long skirts worn last winter, and are much better suited to the streets and to "Round" skirts are also fashionable, that is to say skirts that just clear the ground and are the same length all around. These, with the aid of a moderate walking length, make a sufficient variety, and ought to suit every taste. The question is often asked whether short skirts are gored all round. There are few if they are gored in front and at the sides, but gathered full in the back, the same as long skirts.

The new hooped skirts are very nice and very much liked. They are made of extremely flexible hoops around the bottom, and prevent the clinging which is so disagreeable. They are good to walk in, and will be used for traveling and country morning wear.

BONNETS.

Among late styles in bonnets is one of China blue crape, arranged in a very high puff, and trimmed with a small blue feather. A pink rose and white nigrette, tipped with black tipped with a few drops of dew, are placed together, with a rose and feather tip, formed the bride's.

Another very pretty bonnet was composed of flutings of white chip-edged with narrow real black lace. It was trimmed with field flowers, and with a bow and ends of white lace over the *chignon*. Lappets of black lace fastened with a bunch of field flowers fall over the lace.

The "Versailles" is the latest in round hats. It has a high crown, is trimmed with a ricl plume of feathers forming an aigrette and is worn quite forward upon the face, and is considered very distingue.

The "Shepherdess" hats with wide indented brims, will be the style for house and country wear.

Drawn hats and bonnets of book muslin, are made for traveling, for children and also for adults. They cost from five to five dollars.

THE "COQUETTE."

This is a new fan parasol, which has been or some time before the public, but which we cannot obtained in a variety of styles, and first time made in a great variety of styles, and it comparatively reasonable prices, and may, therefore, join its way to popularity. The *coquette* is very pretty and very appropriately named, every motion is piquant and an invitation to a flirtation, and is a very convenient of parasols, and by touching a slide between the most graceful fan-like, it can be used as a screen, and will be found especially useful for a pic-nic, a matinee or a drawing-room reception. The cost is small, and is composed of fluted silks in every variety of colors, trimmed up with black lace, and edged with rich knotted fringe the shade of the silk, and have handles of ivory, bone or pearl, and vary from seven to ten dollars except when real lace is used, and then of course they cost more.

JENNIE LYNN.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

After the marriage of the Princess Louise to be Prince Royal of Denmark, on the 27th of July next, the Princess Beatrice will be Queen Victoria's only unmarried daughter.

Juarez, the Mexican President, is now sixty-three years old. He has one son and six daughters.

A novelty has been introduced at social parties in Paris. At the entrance of the saloon is placed a large covered basket containing small bouquets of flowers, and presided over by a modern Flora. Each guest plunges his or her hand into the basket and takes a posy which the women attach to their dress or put in their hair, and the gentlemen place in their buttonhole. The latter practice is not thought in saloons, each in search of a lady wearing a similar bouquet to his own; and when she is found he has a right to take possession of her and retain her as a partner.

The Charleston *Courier* believes that the cotton crop of the South cannot, under any circumstances, exceed three million bales this year, owing to the extensive migration of negroes to the cities and towns, and the withdrawal of freedwomen from farm labor.

Gen. Quinby, the newly appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of New York, has met with difficulty in consequence of a mistake in spelling his name at Washington. The name is spelled with a y, and the Judge of the United States Courts refuses to swear him in on the papers. The Senate has adjourned and cannot confirm his appointment before the first month. The President will appoint Gen. Quinby to hold during the recess of the Senate.

Parton writes regularly for the *Atlantic* and *Ledger*, contributing to the latter weekly gossip. He is one of the most popular and best paid of the magazinists; but he is so careful and deliberate in his compositions that his income from his labors is not both above $5,000 a year. He lives in comfortable style in Eighteenth street, New York, where he devotes seven or eight hours out of the twenty-four to his work. He is very methodical, never intrenching one day upon the next; always laying down his books and his pen with a certain reserve for the morrow.

Thurlow Weed has purchased the Monteith Farm, six miles south of Canandaigua, New York, on the west bank of the lake, and will shortly take up his residence there, probably to spend the remainder of his days. As it was in Western New York that Thurlow Weed began his career as an editor and a political manager, it is eminently proper that he should return there to close his eventful life.

We read with a feeling not far removed from satisfaction, that the village of "*You Bet*," in California, has been destroyed by fire. Any community that will give a respectable town such a name, deserves to have it burned.

St. Louis has discovered a new hazard in hail storms. During a late occurrence of that kind, one of the papers states on the authority of physicians, over one hundred premature births occurred, caused by the excitement, and in many cases, terror, brought on by the storm.

Lady Franklin is in Madrid. The poor old lady cannot live without excitement.

The course of education in the Chinese colleges was evidently established in the days of Methuselah, and has remained without change ever since. In modern times the people don't live long enough to go through it. A graduate at the Imperial College, at Pekin, recently received his diploma at the age of forty-seven, after having undergone competitive examinations for twenty-six years.

Mr. T. W. Higginson, in an address on "Immortality," quoted an eminent and venerable Boston physician as testifying that in all his varied experience he had never seen a man or woman afraid to die.

There are several Americans on the committee charged with superintending the construction of the railroad lines in Russia.

A Brussels paper says that Gustave Doré has the face of a young man of twenty, crowned with the hair of a man of sixty.

Among the Incomes returned at Memphis, Tenn., are: Thomas H. Allen, $27,441; D. W. Bowman, $10,280; Z. P. Bowles, $11,847; P. R. Bohlen, $10,662; H. Coronna, $12,389; F. S. Davis, $9,236; W. A. Goodwyn, $16,976; C. W. Goyer, $17,577; J. W. Jefferson, $10,600; T. J. Latham, $17,875; J. Levy, $10,879; L. Levy, $10,879; J. B. Leech, $11,356; C. P. Norris, $26,700; J. T. Stratton, $17,081; B. J. Sammons, $11,644; Joseph R. Williams, $12,159; W. H. Wood, $11,418.

There are few things new under the sun. The Egyptian ladies in the days of the early Pharaohs had many of the toilet articles now in use among fashionable ladies. The New York *Hebrew Leader* asserts, on the authority of the Talmud, that lager beer was invented by the Medes, and the slang term of going snacks is traced back to the great London plague of 1665. A notorious body snatcher lived in the city named Snacks, who, being overrun with business, offered half the profits to any one who would come to his help. Hence the term,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Seedling Potatoes.

VANDERVEER'S SEEDLING AND EARLY ROSE.

We offer for sale at the following Low Rates, a limited quantity of the above popular seedling Potatoes. Our stock of

VANDERVEERS

Was raised on Mr. Macrum's farm, at Fair Oak Station, and produced at the rate of nearly 40 bushels to one planted. They excel all others as an early and late variety, and are unsurpassed for eating. The

EARLY ROSE,

is too well known to need any recommendation from us, and we guarantee the seed to be pure.

VANDERVEER'S SEEDLING,	
Per Bushel, 60 lbs.	$10 00
Per Half Bushel, 30 lbs.	5 00
Per Peck, 15 lbs.	3 00
Per Half Peck, 7½ lbs.	1 75
4 lbs by mail, postage paid	1 25
EARLY ROSE,	
Per Bushel, 60 lbs.	$15 00
Per Half Bushel, 30 lbs.	8 00
Per Peck, 15 lbs.	4 50
Per Half Peck, 7½ lbs.	2 50
4 lbs. by mail, postage paid	1 75
2 lbs. by mail, postage paid	1 00

We have also in store and for sale at Lowest Market Rates,

EARLY GOODRICH, HARRISON, BUCKEYE, PEACHBLOW, WHITE SPROUT, CUZCO, &c.

SAMUEL HARE & SON,
129 LIBERTY STREET.
H. B. LONG, Agent. ws

MAY AND JULY *COUPONS.*

Cashed Gold Drafts on California Issued POST PAYMENTS

Made under guarantee of the North German Post-office Department and Drafts in large amounts on Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfort A.M., sold at quotations.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Corner Wood and Fifth Avenue.

Seven Per Cent. *GOLD BONDS,*

OF THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Co. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Secured by 1,632,000 Acres of Choice Land, and by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and Franchises, and yielding its current yearly net Profits Five Times the interest.

Holders of $20 Bonds can exchange them for those desirable securities, at a profit of nearly 20 per cent. A limited amount for sale upon favorable terms and full particulars furnished by

Jas. T. Brady & Co.
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. W. Arrott,
GENERAL
Insurance Agent,
No. 167 Wood Street,
Near Sixth Avenue, Pitts

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, 1869.

The demand for money to-day was quite active,and some discounthouses were pinched for means wherewith to accommodate applications for loans even from customers. Heavy shearing was experienced without corresponding deposits by some houses. The banks find it enough to do to meet the reasonable wants of those having claims on them, and little outside paper is taken by any of them.

—There was a slight reaction felt to-day in the bond market. No doubt but it will soon recover. Cooke & Co., in their circular received by Messrs. McVay & Co., remark that "parties recently short have for some days been covering, as is shown by the reduced borrowing demand and the higher rates of interest paid for carrying bonds, and aided by the continued purchases for foreign account, the advance in gold and exchange, and the growing sense in money circles that operators are buying for higher figures. The advance has continued through the day, and at the hour our quotations are the highest ever made for all issues of bonds, closing at 109¾ @ ¾ cent. over the first board prices, with a strong demand for both coupons and registered bonds, and currency 6s.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	118⅛	118⅝	
1862, 5-20's	121⅞	122	
1864 5-20's	117⅜	117¾	
1865 5-20's old	116⅛	116¾	
1865 5-20's new	116⅛	116¾	
1867 5-20's	116⅛	116¾	
1868	116¼	116¾	
10-40's	108	108	
Gold	134	134⅛	

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 29.	April 30.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	134⅛	134⅜	¼	
U. S. 6's, 1881	118¾	118¾		
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121⅞	121⅞		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117⅜	117¾	⅜	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	116⅛	116⅜	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, July	116⅛	116¾	⅝	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867	116⅛	116¾	⅝	
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868	116⅛	116¾	⅝	
U. S. 10-40s	108	108		

—The stock market on the general list opened strong and advanced until about two o'clock this afternoon, when the market experienced a slight downward turn. It may have occurred from heavy realizing on the sharp rise which has been established. The *Herald* in its notice of the market yesterday, says: The stock market was again excited to-day for the shares which have been the prominent features during the past few weeks, and for one which is comparatively fresh in the speculative fever. At the first morning board 10,000 shares of Michigan Southern were sold by well known stock house, and the dealings of the day in this stock were hardly less than 30,000 shares. The price under the first sales declined from 91 to 89⅝, but rallied later in the day to 90⅝, amid considerable excitement. It is said that the Michigan Southern Company, by an old resolution, were empowered to convert and sell $2,000,000 of their convertible bonds when the stock should touch par. This value was reached yesterday, and by some it is thought that the first sales were made as a matter of speculation, but later the impression gained a foothold that the stock house referred to there were merely the agents of the Company in placing the new stock on the market. It appears as the total amount of liabilities of the corporation is not changed by the conversion of the bonds, the reaction in price consequent upon the latter is not clearly understood. Indeed, as the bonds have borne a fixed annual rate of interest, and even when paid by the road, their conversion leaves the amount of the millions subject to a specific rate of interest as the earnings will allow. Hence the addition to the capital stock is apparent only, which appears to be the opposite in the appreciation of the stock.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 30, 1869.	10:00 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	2:50 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
N. Y. Central	174⅜	174⅞	175⅛	175⅛	175⅛	175	175⅛
Hudson River	155	155⅛				157⅛	157⅜
Harlem	128½	128½				130	130
Reading	98½	98¾				98¾	98¾
Mich. Central	127	127				127	127
Mich. Southern	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Illinois Central	142	142				142	142
Cleve. & Pitts.	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chic. & R. I.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Do preferred	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Cleve. & Pitts.	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Tol. & Wabash		73¾				73¾	73¾
Do preferred		91				91	91
Chicago & Alton		101				100	100
St. Paul		77¾				78	78
Do preferred		90½				87	87
Ohio & Miss.		33¾				33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail		103				103	103
Western U. Tel		48¾				48¾	¼
Adams Express		61				62	¼
Merch. U. Ex		15½				15½	⅜
American M.U.Ex.		41				41¾	⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.		35¾				35¾	⅜

The *Tribune* of yesterday says: The Northwestern shares recovered from the dullness of the past month, and were in active demand by operators, who consider them relatively lower than any of the other western shares. The road is receiving large State benefits from the opening of the Pacific Road, and it is stated, will under any circumstances, have a large share of the traffic. The preferred stock has now been absorbed by foreigners to the extent of 50,000 shares, and the amount held on speculative account is quite moderate. The speculative fever runs high in the market at present since the Spring of 1864 has the excitement been more intense or the belief in a large advance in prices more general.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United tates Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, allroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous tocks. Being represented in the New York tock Boards every day while in session, he urchases and sells on commission any stocks n the regular list of the same terms as the ew York brokers. Governments, Gold and ilver Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, 1869.

Trade continues moderately active and prices without much change from those last noted.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale bare prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—A fair apple sells readily at $5 50@ 5 75 bbl. Boxed sells in a retail way at 60@75 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales, at 90@$1 ₰ gallon in bags and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull for choice small white at $3 25@3 50, as to quality.

PEARL ASHES—We quote nominally at 7@8c.

SODA ASH—Market dull at 4@4½c.

PEARL BARLEY—We quote at 8½@9c ₰ lb.

BUTTER—There is very little choice table butter offering, but the market is well supplied with all other kinds. Very choice would readily command 38c ₰ lb. We quote prime to choice roll 25@30c, and for other qualities prices range from 25@36c ₰ lb.

BOOTS—Market quiet with sales at 16@17c ₰ dozen for the best.

BROOMS—Market dull for choice small white corn at $2 25@2 50, as to quality.

BRICKS—Trade fair and market steady. We quote shoulders at 14@15c; rib sides 16@16½c; clear sides 17½@18c; sugar cured hams 19@19½c, plain hams 18@18½c, and breakfast bacon 18@18½c ₰ lb.

Lard in tierces 19½c, and in kegs 20c ₰ lb.

Live pork ₰ bbl $22.

BEAD-DY—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 60 @ 1 75 and No. 2 at $1 30@1 40 ₰ gallon.

BRIMSTONE—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₰ bbl.

BROOM-CORN—Market poorly supplied and prices nominally 4c ₰ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 30 ₰ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at 90@$1 ₰ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and hardly quotable, nominal and in retail way command $2@$3 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—Very little in market. Goshen is in demand at 21½@22c ₰ lb. Western Reserve is in much limited supply that prices are entirely nominal.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions command $6 ₰ barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@5 ₰ barrel. Onion sets sell at $5 00@6 00 ₰ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in light supply, and sell at 12c for quarters; 16@c for sliced, and 18@20c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce and bright would readily command 12@ 13c ₰ lb.

CORN—Is in good demand. We quote on track from first to last prepaid at $30, and light pressed $28 ₰ ton. Loose timothy per country wagon is $18 ₰ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₰ hundred, for fine, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 20; for middlings, $1 25; for screenings, $1 00, and for chops, $1 30.

OATS—Clover seed is in light demand at $6 25@6 50 ₰ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES—Prices are unchanged with a full supply on the market. We quote Goodrich & Harrison from $1 60@1 70 ₰ bushel; white sprouts $7 00 ₰ bbl; Burkeye as low ₰ bushel, and peachblows 75@80c ₰ bush from first arrivals.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90 @2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair demand, with large receipts, and prices irregular and having a downward tendency. From store, good spring may be quoted nominally in barrels at $5 25@5 50; choice spring in barrels, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@ 7 25; winter wheat, in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 50.

Rye Flour—We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₰ bush and common at 75@80c.

Rye Flour—We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₰ bbl from store.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in grain of any kind. Oats and corn are in better demand, and there is an improved feeling in rye. Red winter wheat is worth at least $1 45@ $1 50. Oatsare firmer at 67@68c on the track, and car corn at 76@78c ₰ bushel. Rye is in fair request at $1 42½@1 45 on the track. Barley is dull at $1 50 ₰ bush.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We quote highwines at 90c. Common rectified, 95c and prime rectified $1 05; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50 ₰ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₰ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

The market yesterday was dull and unsettled, and but little doing, with but few inquiries save for such crude oils as were required to put in on old contracts.

The following were the dispatches posted on 'Change:

NEW YORK, April 30.—Closing prices last night: Crude dull and heavy at 17½@17½c. Refined limited but steady at 23½@23½c; immediate delivery, and 22½@c for last half May. This morning the market was firm; P. L. S. to W. Sic, S. W. 32c, and crude 18c. Sales of 2,000 patches at 1 P. M. reported the market dull and prices unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, P. M., April 30.—Dullest day of the season. Small sales at $5 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 30, 1:30 P. M.—Market very much unsettled and fluctuating to-day. Hard to quote. Sales this a.m. at $5 30, now asking $5 50@5 65. Buyers pulling out.

OIL CITY, April 30, 11:30 A. M.—Some inquiry from Cleveland at $5 53@5 90. No sellers under $6 00.

CRUDE OIL—The market was very dull, nothing whatever seemed to be doing excepting the purchasing of certain contracts, required to the filling of old contracts, and prices of spot ruled at 18½@19c, with but few sales. We note sales of 1,000 bbls spot, at 18½c, 40 to 46 gravity; 2,000 bbls spot, settlement, 40 to 45 gravity at 19c; 2,000 bbls spot, 40 to 46 gravity, at 19c, and 1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 46 gravity, on private terms.

REFINED OIL—Market very quiet but holders firm, with only a moderate inquiry for either spot or future delivery. Sales reported of

200 bbls spot.....32½c
2,000 bbls spot.....32¾c
500 bbls spot.....32¾c

Quotations for May 32½c; May and June 32@32½c; May, June and July 33c; July to September 33c, and September 33½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

D. Bly	2	Fisher Bros.	1,220
Livingston Bros.	2		
TOTAL	4		1,222

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

From Oil City, 5 cars, 524 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Duncan & Williams, 39 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

D Bly, 10 bbls refined, to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

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Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons Grey Forge.....$38 00—5 mos.
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150 tons Mottled Forge.....37 00—4 mos.
400 tons Grey Forge at Furnace.....$4 50— cash.
500 tons Mottled Forge at Furnace.....$4 00— cash.
200 tons Mottled Forge at Furnace.....33 50—4 mos.
100 tons Grey Forge at Furnace.....35 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 2.....37 50—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons Chicken Forge, for another market.....$40 00—cash.
30 tons mottled.....26 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry.....39 00—4 mos.
30 tons No. 3 Foundry.....29 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry.....39 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry.....43 50—4 mos.

Coke.

100 tons Red Bank.....$38 00—6 mos.

Charcoal.

50 tons Extra Forge Iron.....48 50—4 mos.

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The following are the receipts of pig iron by Messrs. Nimick & Co., for the week ending April 30th:

Canalboat M. S. Marquis	tons. 63
Canalboat H. J. McGiverin	61
Canalboat Armstrong	61
Canalboat Monitor	60
Canalboat George Metcalf	63
Canalboat Alpha	63
Canalboat Wm. Wright	61
Total	431

Receipts of Pig, Metal, Blooms and Ore.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Bryan & Caughey, metal	10	Nimick & Co, metal	11
Evenson & Preston, m..	1		
Total	11		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m.....	4	J W Porter, metal	2
Jas. McCandless, metal..	3	Lyon, Shorb & Co, ore..	2
Total	9		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, metal	1	Reese, Graff & Bull, m..	1
Painter & Sons, metal	1		
Total	2		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Hutchison Glass Co, ore	1	Nimick & Co, metal	4
Total	5		

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

We quote the follow prices as current in this market for Iron and Nails:

IRON,

Common Bar *flat*.....	3¼@ 4¼
Horse Shoe.....	6
Heavy *band*.....	4½@ 5
Hoop and Light Band.....	4½@ 5
Round and Square.....	3½@ 3¾
Rods.....	4½@ 5
Flat Sheet and Half Round.....	4½@ 5
Bottom Iron.....	4½@ 5
Tank Iron.....	5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

Flat Bands, Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive.....	4 @4½
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 lbs to the yard.....	3½@3¾
Nail Rods.....	5 @5½
Coal screen Iron.....	3 @5

STEEL.

Sheet Iron, 20 to 17.....	5 @5½
" 16 to 24.....	6½ @7
" 25 to 26.....	7 @8
" 27.....	8½ @9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₰ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads.....	$4 50
8d and 9d.....	5 00
6d and 7d.....	5 50
4d and 5d.....	6 00
3d.....	6 50
2d.....	7 00
3d fine.....	7 50
2d fine.....	8 25
Finishing.....	8 50
Clinch.....	6 25
Cut Spikes.....	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes.....	5 25

Barrel Nails—¼ in., $7 50; 1 in., $7 00; 1¼ in., $6 75; 1½ in., $6 50; 1¾ in., $6 00; 2 in., $5 75; 2½ in., $5 50; 3 in., $5 50; 3½ in., $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 60d.

Finishing Nails—¼, $8 50; ½, $9 50.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash; or, if remitted on receipt of bill. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, Philadelphia Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN STUFF.

An inspection of the business doing at W. W. Knox's, 137 Liberty street, and other leading agricultural houses gives the following result. The pressure of retail buyers keeps clerks hard pushed supplying customers over the counter during the day, while the wholesale force is held nightly steadily at work till after eleven o'clock filling outside orders.

The rush and demand for seeds and garden stuff generally is at its prime. Clover is in good supply with light stock. Timothy is held sharp at $4 ₰ bush, with occasional sales; a few sacks only in the market. Potatoes of all the leading varieties are held by all houses in excess of demand, with price tending downward. Lamb and other fresh meats are in good demand at quoted prices. We quote actual sales at Knox's as follows:

Peas, beans and corn remain at prices quoted in our issue of April 24.

Red Clover	₰ bush. 9@ 9½
Timothy	₰ bush. 5 00
Hungarian Grass	₰ bush. 2 25
Kentucky Blue Grass	₰ bush. 2 25
Lucern, cleaned	₰ bush. 4 75
Red or Red Top	₰ bush. 2 25
Orchard Grass	₰ bush. 2 25
Hungarian	₰ bush. 2 00
Millet	₰ bush. 3 00
Broom Corn	₰ lb. 7@ 8
Flaxseed	₰ bush. 2 15
Timothy or French Clover	₰ lb. 55@ 60 ₰ 100 lbs $40 00.
White Dutch Clover	₰ lb. 70@ 80 ₰ 100 lbs 60 00.
Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar	₰ lb. 28@ 30 ₰ 100 lbs 18 00.
Millet	₰ bush. $3 00@ 3 50 ₰ bush. 4 00.

Garden seeds—Last list.

Potatoes—Last list. Mixed Lawn Grass—

Orders filled in papers for the trade, $3, $5@10 ₰ 100 papers.

Onion Sets.....5 00@8 00
Osage Orange.....$1 ₰ lb., $20 ₰ bu.
Early Rose Potatoes.....15 00 ₰ bushel.
Goodrich Potatoes.....4 00 ₰ bbl.
Harrison Potatoes.....4 00 ₰ bbl.
Buckeye Potatoes.....2 75@3 00 ₰ bbl.
Peach Blows.....2 25@2 50 ₰ bbl.
Queen Potatoes.....2 25@2 50 ₰ bbl.
Mushannocks.....3 00 ₰ bbl.
Onion Sets.....6 00@9 00 ₰ bbl.

Plows, churns, farm mills, and agricultural implements are in brisk demand, especially are in good demand, mostly at last year's prices. Wheat drills and strawberry plants, quoted nominally, April 24th. The sale for ornamental and shade trees is about over, owing to the lateness of the season; light sales at old prices.

Lumber Market.

We have no change to note in the card rates from Yard. Prices remain as quoted for several months past.

The receipts of rafted boards from the Allegheny river and its tributaries this season have aggregated about the same as last year, say two-thirds passed on to the markets along the Ohio river. It is likely that all the manufactured lumber we look for for this season will have arrived before the middle of the coming week.

We quote sales of boards in water, all common at $16 00 ₰ M. Lots running from 25 to 30 M. and from 15 to 20 ₰ cent. clear and first common, $18@20 ₰ M.

But few shingles have come to market this season, the great bulk passing on to the lower trades.

Dry Goods.

The market has been very active, not only the past week but for several weeks. During the present week jobbers have been very busy. We have no change to report in prices from those quoted one week ago.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupon and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 134⅛.

NEW YORK, April 30—P. M.

THE GREAT STOCK CAMPAIGN.

The *Express*, in its money article, says the event in Wall street was the further and rapid progress in the great campaign on the Stock Exchange. The rise in prices was very marked and quite general, though the New York roads took the lead in the upward turn. The consolidation of the Central and Hudson into the taps on the basis of a capital of one hundred millions on each. It is said Vanderbilt believes the consolidated road can earn 10 ₰ cent. Harlem, it is said, will be consolidated with the Lebanon Springs and Bennington and Rutland, with one and a half millions each. The Joint Capital, it is reported, will be twenty-five millions which leaves room for a large dividend. The consolidated capital of the Lake Shore combines, including the Canada Southern Company, stands at thirty-three millions; and this will probably be increased, perhaps, to fifty millions, and the stockholders receive something in the shape of a dividend.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ₰ cent. on call, with an over supply.

STERLING

Dull at 109@109½.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 134⅛ and closed at 134⅜. Rates paid for carrying, 6 ₰ cent. down to 2 ₰ cent. and flat. Clearances $78,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Are a fraction off, and close weak. Coupons '81 118⅝; 5-20s of '62, 121⅞@122; do '64 117⅜@117½; do '65 116⅜@116¾; do '65 new 116⅜@116¾; do '67 116⅜@116¾; do '68 116⅜@116⅝; 10-40s 108⅛@108⅜.

STATE BONDS

Weak on new Tennessee's; lighter on new North Carolinas and steadier on the balance. Missouris 85¾@86; old Tennessees, coupons, new 70; 67@66⅞; new North Carolinas, 80@81; Virginias, 67¾@68.

THE STOCK MARKET

During the morning was buoyant. Central took the lead, rising to 175⅛, on statements from Albany now asking $5 50@5 65. Buyers pulling out.

OIL CITY, April 30, 11:30 A. M.—Some inquiry from Cleveland at $5 53@5 90. No sellers under $6 00.

CRUDE OIL—The market was very dull, nothing whatever seemed to be doing excepting the purchasing of certain contracts, required to the filling of old contracts, and prices of spot ruled at 18½@19c, with but few sales. We note sales of 1,000 bbls spot, at 18½c, 40 to 46 gravity; 2,000 bbls spot, settlement, 40 to 45 gravity at 19c; 2,000 bbls spot, 40 to 46 gravity, on private terms.

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Evenson & Preston, m..	1		
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Total	9		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

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Bottom Iron.....	4½@ 5
Tank Iron.....	5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

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Nail Rods.....	5 @5½
Coal screen Iron.....	3 @5

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8d and 9d.....	5 00
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TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869.

The following are the Pittsburgh current rates:

I C, 10x14	$13 25
I X, 10x14	16 25
I X

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE LADIES' HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

Second Annual Meeting—Condition of the Society—Election of Officers.

The second annual meeting of the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Homœopathic Hospital, Second avenue. There was a large attendance of ladies, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings, and also in the work in which the members are engaged.

Mrs. R. Robinson, President, called the meeting to order.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mrs. C. E. Leonard, Secretary, submitted her annual report as follows:

To the Members of the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association.

In making this, our second annual report we can but feel that we have great cause for thankfulness and gratitude in the past, with strong hopes for the future. We find ourselves at the close of another year free from debt. We have been able up to this time to sustain our noble charity untrammelled. The poor, sick, and suffering ones who have come to us, have been provided with medicine, also the best medical attendance, and all the temporal comforts necessary to their condition.

Some have required much watchfulness and faithful nursing. Our excellent matron, to whom too much credit cannot be given for her untiring zeal and earnest endeavors in carrying out our wishes with regard to the care of the hospital and its inmates, has inspired all the attendants with her own spirit, and every thing has been conducted with fidelity and carefulness.

We yield her this small tribute with much satisfaction and pleasure. We had in the hospital at our last annual meeting fifteen charity patients; we have admitted eighty-six during the year, making one hundred and one we have nursed for. Eighty-four have been discharged, most of them entirely cured.

Our mortuary report is small, but four deaths having occurred during the year.

There is one case among our patients that may be particularly mentioned as a remarkable one—that of a boy of fourteen years, who has been a helpless cripple from his birth. His mother tended and waited on him as on an infant, but being obliged to earn her own support he required more of her time than she had to give.

His case was brought before this association by a benevolent lady, and he was admitted into the hospital as a charity patient in October last. He has been in the surgical ward, under Dr. Willard. He has submitted to several surgical operations, and has required constant and careful nursing. He is now not only able to stand, which he had never done before, but to his own wonder and delight he can, with the aid of crutches, walk a little. If he can be made able to help himself ever so little, who can calculate the blessing and relief it will be to his poor mother?

This is only one instance of what this Association is doing, and hopes to do. Certainly, with such facts before the minds of benevolent and charitable persons, it is not too much to ask their aid and sympathy.

We have received during the past year, from donations, subscriptions, &c., the sum of $447.

Our hospital fees have been over $1,700, and we have still a balance in the treasury of between $500 and $600. This small sum shows us that something must be done before long to raise more money for the support of our charity for patients. This noble work must not flag for want of energy or interest on our part.

Religious services have been held upon every Sabbath afternoon, for the benefit of such patients as are well enough to attend. We take this opportunity to thank those faithful ministers who, in addition to their own work, have helped us by their time and strength, and so helped us along the good cause.

Our physicians we are under peculiar obligations for bestowing gratuitously so much of their valuable and skilful services upon our patients. We desirely earnestly the co-operation of the public in this our work of charity and love, and hope that they may be tempted to give some substantial tokens of their sympathy, to encourage and enable us to carry on the work we have begun.

Respectfully submitted,
C. E. LEONARD, Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Association then went into an election for Officers and Managers, to serve for the ensuing year. The following is the result:

President—Mrs. R. Robinson.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. George Miltenberger, Mrs. Dr. M. Cote.
Secretary—Mrs. C. E. Leonard
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Clapp.
Treasurer—Mrs. Geo. Bingham.
Administrator—Mrs. Dr. Burgher, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Leonard, Allegheny.
Examining Physicians—Drs. Burgher and McClelland, Pittsburgh, and Dr. Willard, Allegheny.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers is composed of twenty-four members, from whom the officers are chosen. The following is the list:

Mrs. M. Moorhead,	Mrs. Jarvis Adams,
Miss H. Alden,	Mrs. R. Robinson,
Mrs. G. S. Leonard,	Mrs. A. G. Berryhill,
Mrs. M. Cote,	Mrs. Jas. Boyd,
Mrs. Shaffer,	Mrs. J. H. Hilterman,
Mrs. Geo. Bingham,	Mrs. Robert Woods,
Mrs. Stephen Woods,	Mrs. R. S. Young,
Mrs. Judge McCandless,	Mrs. D. McCandless,
Miss Mary Moorhead,	Miss Mary McClelland,
Mrs. Geo. H. Sackofen,	Mrs. Geo. Porter,
Mrs. J. Kimball,	Mrs. J. M. Kimball,
Mrs. D. C. Clapp,	Mrs. Geo. Miltenberger.

The Association then adjourned.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 30, 1869:

Wm. Leslie to James Dick, April 1, 1865: lot of ground in West Deer township, containing 5 acres	$ 30
Frederick Korb to James Berresford, April 29, 1869: lot on Bedford street, Lower St. Clair township, 25 by 78 feet	1,086
A. B Stevenson to Samuel Thompson, March 1, 1869: lot on Liberty street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 6 by 125 feet	900
Wilkins Linhart to Samuel Ziegler, August 21, 1867: lot in Mt. Washington, 130 by 200 feet	900
Hanson Love to Alexander Patterson, Jr., 1869: lot in North Fayette township, 1½ acres, 6 feet	250
Lang to Peckler, March 29, 1869: tract of land in Peckler, March township, containing 2 acres, 2 perches	1,500
Myrill 1, 1869: lot on Ground in Sewickley borough	300
Thomas H. and Isaac Jackson to Wm. Gaughlin, February 2, 1869: lot in Lower St. Clair township, 29 by 109 feet	1,850
Daniel McKee to Thomas H. Jackson, January 30, 1869: lot in Lower St. Clair township, 29 by 109 feet	450
Wm. Harbaugh to James Prentice, April 1, 1869: lot on Divison street Sewickley, 132 by 125 feet	2,200
George Simms to Philander R. Wible, March 20, 1869: lot on Knoll street, Third ward Allegheny, 20 by 25 feet, with buildings	3,000
Chas. Schorr to Rudolph Snyder, November 28, 1868: lot in Lower St. Clair township, 60 by 120 feet	900
P. Maibews to Christian Wail, April 29, 1869: lot on Union street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 23 by 177 feet	1,000
F. S. Rohrbeneke to Adolph Staute, June 27, 1865: lot in Lower St. Clair township, 29 by 54 feet	525
John Powers to John Wash, April 26, 1869: lot in Collins township, 29 by 109 feet	310
David W. Bell to Clarence Shale, March 14, 1868: lot in Lower St. Clair township, Cain township, 29 by 120 feet	90
Andrew Lonbheim to Joseph Kessler, April 17, 1869: lot on Center street, Birmingham, 29 by 63 feet, with buildings	2,500
Robert Wray to Michael Pender, April 28, 1869: lot in Wray & Robinson's plan Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 25 by 127 feet	500
David E. Garb to Thos. Lotelia Holmes, November 16, 1868: lot No. 9 and 10 in Irwin's plan, First ward Allegheny, on Wm. Commons, for 199 feet	15,000
John Roup to Joseph Graham, December 4, 1868: lot in Liberty township, 28 by 130 feet	140
John G. Krebbs to Joseph Graham, October 16, 1868: lot in Collins township, 61 by 121 feet	850
David Aiken to Joseph Graham, October 17, 1869: lot in East Liberty, on Mill street, 60 by 185 feet	800
George Aikens to Joseph Graham, April 14, 1869: lot in Collins township, containing four acres and one hundred and sixteen perches	5,782
Catharine Roup to Joseph Graham, April 14, 1869: lot in the Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, containing one acre	8,000
Thomas Aiken to Joseph Graham, Jr., 12, 1868: lot in Collins township, on Mill street, 60 by 185 feet	960
Henry Snowden to Andrew Gormly, April 29, 1869: lot on Forty-third street, Pittsburgh, 37 by 130 feet	2,400
Redy Patterson, Sheriff, to Robert Robb, Nov. 29th, 1858: interest of John Clark, in lot of land in Lower St. Clair township	75
Robert Dowdan to John Reshill, April 19th, 1866: lot on Bank street, South Pittsburgh, 22x100 feet	900
Emanuel Steele to Daniel Voltz, January 3d, 1867: lot on Penn street, Pittsburgh, in the Fifth ward, 24½x160 feet	9,500
Susan B. Nesmith to Charles M. Smith, April 26th, 1869: lot on Sheffield street, Allegheny 25x80 feet	1,650
Andrew Finney to Andrew Large, December 23, 1868: tract of land in Mifflin township, containing fifteen acres, and one hundred and eight perches	1,800
George R. Johnston to John R. Hoedlick, October 30, 1868: lot in Chartier township 75x100 feet	200

MORTGAGES.

Same day fifteen mortgages were filed of record.

Business During the Month at the County Register's Office.

The following Letters of Administration were granted and Wills admitted to probate, in the office of Joseph H. Grey, County Register, during the month of April just closed:

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Theresa Wernet	Jacob Deltz	$ 600 00
John Bready	Arthur Martin	2,000 00
Isaac Whitlinger	Saml. Bingham, Esq.	6,000 00
Christ'r Hardmeier	Christian Hardmeier	500 0
Simon Herget	Nicholas Sewenell	10,000 00
Adam Fernan	Eva Fernan	1,000 00
Edmund Snowden	Anna Snowden	1,000 00
Mary Schwaiker	Miney Sexton	1,000 00
Henry Schweikert	Jacob Schweikert	300 00
Garret Culbert	Jane C. Culbert	1,000 00
Jane Holmes	Jane B. Holmes	500 00
Nicholas Jacoby	Elizabeth Jacoby	500 00
John Stull	Nelson Stull	2,000 00
Chas. Faustender	Mary Faustender	2,000 00
Hugh Crawford	Jas. Crawford	12,000 00
John M. Popp	J. P. Schleuning, d. b. n.	1,000 00
Nicholas Hill	Catharine Weyman	1,000 00
James Sterrett	John Sterrett	25,000 00
Christopher Cook	Mary Cook	1,000 00
J. M. McCullough	Mary Clark	2,000 00
James Porter	Ann Porter	300 00
Bridget Thimmons	David Thimmons	200 00
Christian Kuhlman	A. Hoffmeyer, d. b. n	3,000 00
Francis C. McClure	Ellen McClure	500 00

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
Felix Laverty	John W. Riddell, Esq.
Jane Bayne	Jane Bayne
Henry B. Williamson	{ Ann Williamson and John M. Williamson.
Benjamin Kelso	{ Benjamin M. Kelso and Mark E. Kelso.
Gertrude Wagner	{ James K. P. Duff, Esq. and John Rhind.
Ann Beatty	Elisha W. Cook.
Joseph Bradley	Jas. and Wm. Bradley.
Hubert Lowinger	Fernika Lowinger.
Wm. Lapp	Andrew J. Rapp.
Wm. H. Sutton	{ David Edgar and Cornelius Scully.
Valentine Frank	Ambrosius Lebsen.
Mathias Marion	Catharine Marion.
James P. Tanner	James P. Tanner.
John Horner	Mary M. Horner.
James McCoy	{ John McCaffrey and Samuel McCoy.
Karl Schwab	
Lucas Herrman	
Sarah E. Barrow	Mary A. Zimmerman.
Isabella J. Dreps	Thos. Fergus.
Thomas Boyd	Wm. W. Boyd.
James Wylie	Elizabeth Wylie.
John McCartney	Edward McGinnis.

HEALTH REPORT.—Twenty-six deaths are reported to have occurred in the city during the week ending April 30, 1869, by W. Snively, M. D., Physician of the Board of Health. The deaths of the adults—nine—were occasioned ing disease, one; typhoid by accident, two; paralysis, one; typhoid fever, two; pneumonia, two; consumption, one; tuberculosis, one; and disease of the heart. The deaths of the children—seventeen—were from accident, one; convulsions, two; cholera infantum, one; marasmus, one; typhoid fever, one; dysentery, one; cerebritis, one; cerebral congestion, one; pulmonary congestion, one; pneumonia, one; tuberculosis, one; whooping cough, one; one: tuberculosis, one; whooping cough, one; scarlet fever, two; and still-born, two. There were six under the age of one year. The balance ranged from eighty to ninety. There were thirteen males, thirteen females, twenty-six white, and none colored.

MESSRS. HOFFMAN & HALE'S MUSIC STORE.

An Elegant Establishment—Superb Stock of Pianos, Organs, Melodeons and Musical Instruments Generally.

We yesterday visited the new and elegant musical establishment of Messrs. Hoffman & Hale, No. 60 Fifth avenue, and spent an hour in an examination of the building and inspection of the instruments which crowd the spacious warerooom. The room is one of the largest and most attractive on the ovenue, and has been fitted up in most splendid style. Neatness, taste and harmony are everywhere apparent, and the visitor is at once impressed with the fact that energy, tact and enterprise characterize the proprietors. The establishment, in point of beauty and attractiveness, is certainly a credit to our city, and also to the liberality of the firm.

THE PIANOS.

The piano, which ranks as the queen of instruments, is the first thing to be considered in a musical warehouse. We found here a magnificent stock, upon the merits of which much might be written, but we must be content with a hasty and very imperfect sketch:

First in order is the Berge & Co. piano, which, in the judgment of many of the best musicians in the country, has no superior. The samples which we saw were really superb, not only as regards the exterior finish, but in quality of tone, delicacy of action, and durability. Wherever introduced they have given the most unqualified satisfaction, and have called forth the most enthusiastic commendations.

Next is the Marshall & Mittauer piano, which has stood the test of time, and received the favorable judgment of many of the best performers of the age. All the instruments from this establishment are made with Marschall's new improved Scale, which is acknowledged to be the most perfect ever made. Mr. Mittauer has also invented a sounding machinery, which has given a degree of certainty and exactness to many of the intricate parts of the pianoforte that no hand-labor can accomplish, and perhaps no instruments in the country are made with greater care and precision.

The Hallett, Davis & Co. pianos, manufactured at Boston, are, next in order, though many, on testing their merits, discover points which, in their judgment, renders them superior to all others. They are certainly magnificent instruments, and will not suffer in comparison with the same class of pianos of even the most celebrated makes. They are made with great care, and none are allowed to leave the factory until it is perfect in every part.

Of course, there is a wide range in price in all of the above makers, but excellence and musical perfection are warranted in all. The purchaser has many points upon which to exercise his taste and judgment, as well as his ear, and he will be fastidious indeed who cannot select an instrument to his liking in this magnificent collection.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The firm have on hand a fine assortment of organs and melodeons, of the best manufacture in the country. Conspicuous among these are the Pipe Organ, a handsome and powerful instrument, and the Pedal Organ, also of great power, both designed for church purposes. These embrace the latest improvements, and are every way worthy of examination by purchasers.

There is also a fine assortment of school and parlor organs and melodeons, from the plainest up to the most elegantly finished, and at prices to suit all purses.

STRING AND WIND INSTRUMENTS.

Messrs. Hoffman & Hale are receiving importers of violins, guitars, German and French accordeons, clarionets, flutes, brass instruments, strings, etc., etc., and are prepared to sell these articles at the lowest possible rates. Their assortment is very handsomely displayed, and musicians are invited to step in and examine for themselves.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, ETC.

The firm have on hand all the principal elementary books, with a fine assortment of the choicest musical works. They have arranged for every variety of sheet music, and almost every piece, which has a sufficient merit to create a demand, can be obtained at their counters. In a word, the house is first-class throughout, and cannot fail to command a large and profitable patronage.

A WORD ABOUT THE FIRM.

At the risk of meriting the disapprobation of the gentlemanly proprietors, we must say a word or two of a "personal" nature. Mr. John M. Hoffman, the senior member, is so well known to our readers as to need no introduction at our hands. He has by energy, industry and honorable dealing, placed himself at the head of one of the finest musical establishments in the West, and is eminently deserving of the success with which he has met. Mr. John M. Hale is a comparative stranger here, but he is a young man of indefatigable energy, and a musician of the highest culture. He was originally educated "at the Hub," and is a master of nearly every instrument. He is well known in the Monongahela Valley, having sold hundreds of pianos, organs, melodeons, etc., in that region during the past few years, with his headquarters at Brownsville. He has carried out his own fortune, and is a true type of Yankee industry and enterprise. He will make a valuable addition to the business tact, as well as to the musical talent of Pittsburgh, and as such we take pleasure in commending him to the kindly regards of our citizens.

We would urge our readers to call in at this "Musical Palace," No. 60 Fifth avenue, and make the acquaintance of this firm, and note the progress and enterprise which they so liberally display.

NEW LIVERY SALES STABLES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.

We paid a visit yesterday to the new Livery Sale and Commission Stables of Messrs. Robert H. Patterson & Co., at the corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, and, although not completed in every department, we found it one of the very best livery stables in the city. The office is neatly fitted up, and the entrance from Seventh avenue is convenient and accessible. The stock of coaches, barouches, buggies, &c., is entirely new and of the most superior finish. The Lancau coach, which may be found in the collection, is not surpassed by any in this city, either in public or private stables, and is attracting much attention. For a gay and lively turnout, and for elegance and comfort, a ride in one of these handsome machinery, which to many of the intricate parts of the pianoforte that no hand-labor can accomplish, and perhaps no instruments in the country are made with greater care and precision.

The Hallett, Davis & Co. pianos, manufactured at Boston, are, next in order, though many, on testing their merits, discover points which, in their judgment, renders them superior to all others. They are certainly magnificent instruments, and will not suffer in comparison with the same class of pianos of even the most celebrated makes. They are made with great care, and none are allowed to leave the factory until it is perfect in every part.

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The Convention of School Directors.

The act of May 8th, 1854, creating the office of County Superintendent, provided for the holding of the tri-ennial convention of Directors on the first Monday of May, but since then a supplement has been passed changing the day to the first Tuesday of May. Hence the misapprehension which has existed in regard to the date of the convention. The County Superintendent informs us that he has compiled with the law, in giving the requisite legal notice, by publication, and that he has also sent printed circulars to nearly all of the Directors, and intends sending them to the remaining Directors. The convention will meet at City Hall, at one o'clock, next Tuesday. The call for the convention will be found in another column.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—We are gratified to find that Mr. Thomas E. Wakeham, of Allegheny city, whose experience as a teacher covers a period of twenty years, is a candidate for this important office. Mr. Wakeham is a gentleman who possesses every qualification required, and the Directors of the county cannot by any possibility jeopardize the interests of the cause of education in giving him their most cordial and earnest support. His skill and experience in the art of teaching, his practical knowledge of the duties incident to the agement of schools, his literary abilities, and his high moral character, come up to the standard of competency.

ACCIDENT.—About noon yesterday a portion of the wall of an old brick building on Stevenson street, near Fifth avenue, fell and quite severely injured a man named James Wall who was passing at the time.

The Reason Why Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the Best.

It is computed that a man's system undergoes three times a year, that is every four months, a radical and thorough change, that is, that at the end of that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. The eliminating organs carry out the worn-out and used-up material, and new matter is made to take its place and carry on the workings of the human organism. The cost of four months treatment in this way would be about the outside cost more than ten dollars, and frequently the functions of life have activity and vigor imparted sufficient to renew them by the use of one bottle, costing only one dollar. No organ of the body but will be benefitted by such a process. The loin, the stomach, the kidneys, the skin, the lungs, are all, as it were, made over again by impetus given to the stomach and digestive system—old and prostrated people whose systems had become languid and feeble, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to youthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this season of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature are emerging from the chilling and torpid state usual to the cold and wintry months. We know very well that all advertised medicines are apt to be regarded as useless and nugatory, but with DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER we feel perfectly secure in saying that it must do good. Country merchants and those who supply others with needful things for their wants cannot confer a greater service than to keep a few bottles of this great medicine on their shelves to supply their wants, Dr. Keyser will take back every bottle not drunk and remains unsold. It at the same time affords the merchant with a good profit, and to those who need it, it is of more value than silver and gold, for what can be of more value to man than a medicine which carries health and life to the suffering invalid?

We earnestly entreat all who read this to try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher if they need such a medicine, and we will guarantee satisfaction. In order, however, not to be disappointed let them be sure to buy none but that which has Dr. Keyser's name over the cork and blown in the bottle, and in that way the Doctor will hold himself responsible for its results when the directions are closely followed.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET.

Where Shall We Go to Find the Latest Styles of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, &c.

This is a question asked daily by hundreds in search of the best and cheapest place to buy the latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Silks, Parasols, Laces, Satins, Trimmings, Millinery, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves and Ladies' and Gentlemen's furnishing goods at one store, without the trouble of running from one store to another to select them. This, we are able to inform the public, can be done by calling at the new Philadelphia store of A. Strouse, No. 29 Diamond street, recently opened with a full line of these goods. This is one of the largest and best conducted establishments of the kind in our city, and all the goods being new and of the finest materials and styles, and the prices low, we feel sure that the purchaser may receive them in as perfect a state as they were when fresh from the hands of the manufacturer, and at the lowest prices. An efficient and accommodating corps of lady clerks are in attendance to wait on the customers, at the head of which is Miss M. Cunningham, so favorably known as a host of acquaintances in this city as being thoroughly acquainted with the millinery and trimming business. The whole concern is under the superintendence of Mr. S. Strous, who has had a number of years of experience in the business and is conversant with it in every branch. Any of our readers who may wish to purchase any article in this line that can be relied on as first class, should not fail to call at the New Philadelphia Store, No. 29 Diamond street.

A Roll of Female Hair,

Measuring six feet long, and weighing twelve ounces, is in the hands of a London hair dealer. Evidently the lady had used Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator, which does produce the most glorious hair that ever adorns a human head. It often produces a new growth on bald heads, always turns white and gray to its natural color, prevents its falling off and is a lasting dressing. Depot, 167 Liberty street, agent. Also all kinds of Pomades and hair oils cheaper than they can be had in the city.

Photographs, Chromos, Picture Frames.

Mr. B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 Sixth street, has established the reputation of a can safely be attributed to the fact that he is a thorough master of the profession, and so far ahead of his competitors as to be, in photographing, that his rooms are daily thronged with ladies and gentlemen anxious to secure a perfect likeness. He has also just introduced the new style of picture, the "Photo Miniature," which has become so popular in Eastern cities, and which, in the hands of Mr. Dabbs, must be a very decided success here. In addition to photographing, Mr. Dabbs has a large and choice selection of German Chromos, with every variety of picture frames. In a word there is no establishment of the character in the city that is as well fitted in every way to turn out as fine pictures as that of Mr. Dabbs.

New Merchant Tailoring Goods.

W. D. Duffy, No. 24 Fifth avenue, has just received a new and elegant stock of Merchant Tailoring Goods, embracing all the latest styles of foreign and domestic cloths, cassimeres, etc. Mr. Duffy's reputation as a first-class tailor is already established, and the simple announcement that he has received a new stock of spring goods, will insure him a busy season for some time to come. Call and see him of clothes, of the latest fashion, go to Mr. Duffy.

Saturday May 1st.

The closing day of the great auction sale of Mr. Cain & Co.'s stock, at 29 Fifth avenue. We will offer Hosiery, Notions, Embroideries, &c., in the AFTERNOON, and dealers will find it to their interest to attend this sale at 9½ A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M. in connection with the above we will offer the entire stock of a dry goods store, being an assignees sale. Great bargains will be the order of the day. H. B. SMITHSON & Co.

Stockholders' Meeting, Pittsburgh Female College.

We are requested to state that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Female College will be held in the College office on Monday, May 3d, at 3 P. M. A full attendance is desired.

Ladies

Wishing to purchase the best Spool Cotton or Machine Silk sold in the city, call at the office of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 127 Wood street.

Citrate of Magnesia.

A very superior article, for sale at Dr. Keyser's great new Medicine Depot, No. 167 Liberty street.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. ws

Bock Beer.

Call in and try a glass of this delicious beverage. This brewing, made by special order, will be on tap to-day and to-morrow (Sunday) at Exchange, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street. G. F. & H. Vierheller, Proprietors.

The Only Place in the City

To rent a first class Sewing Machine for family sewing is at the office of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street.

Bank Stock at Auction.

Two shares Allegheny Bridge Company will be sold this (Saturday) evening at eight o'clock, at the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, by order of the Administrator of the late Geo. Raynor. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

The Only Company

That give the purchaser a choice of either the Elastic Stitch or Lock Stitch Machines, and on more liberal terms than any other Company, is the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 127 Wood street.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask Dr. Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

You Can Rent

Either a "Lock" Stitch or the Elastic Stitch Sewing Machine for the family manufacturing sewing, at the salesroom an office of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street.

For Black Worms and Pimples

On the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. ws

Common Sense

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosopers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already satisfied the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the country. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created as many sensations in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

The Keystone Pottery.

We have frequently made mention of this pottery, and of the popularity of all the wares manufactured at it. It is now an established fact that wherever these wares have been tried on the first Monday of May, but since then a supplement has been passed changing the day to the first Tuesday of May. Hence the misapprehension which has existed in regard to the date of the convention. The County Superintendent informs us that he has compiled with the law, in giving the requisite legal notice, by publication, and that he has also sent printed circulars to nearly all of the Directors, and intends sending them to the remaining Directors. The convention will meet at City Hall, at one o'clock, next Tuesday. The call for the convention will be found in another column.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—We are gratified to find that Mr. Thomas E. Wakeham, of Allegheny city, whose experience as a teacher covers a period of twenty years, is a candidate for this important office. Mr. Wakeham is a gentleman who possesses every qualification required, and the Directors of the county cannot by any possibility jeopardize the interests of the cause of education in giving him their most cordial and earnest support. His skill and experience in the art of teaching, his practical knowledge of the duties incident to the agement of schools, his literary abilities, and his high moral character, come up to the standard of competency.

ACCIDENT.—About noon yesterday a portion of the wall of an old brick building on Stevenson street, near Fifth avenue, fell and quite severely injured a man named James Wall who was passing at the time.

The Reason Why Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the Best.

It is computed that a man's system undergoes three times a year, that is every four months, a radical and thorough change, that is, that at the end of that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. The eliminating organs carry out the worn-out and used-up material, and new matter is made to take its place and carry on the workings of the human organism. The cost of four months treatment in this way would be about the outside cost more than ten dollars, and frequently the functions of life have activity and vigor imparted sufficient to renew them by the use of one bottle, costing only one dollar. No organ of the body but will be benefitted by such a process. The loin, the stomach, the kidneys, the skin, the lungs, are all, as it were, made over again by impetus given to the stomach and digestive system—old and prostrated people whose systems had become languid and feeble, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to youthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this season of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature are emerging from the chilling and torpid state usual to the cold and wintry months. We know very well that all advertised medicines are apt to be regarded as useless and nugatory, but with DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER we feel perfectly secure in saying that it must do good. Country merchants and those who supply others with needful things for their wants cannot confer a greater service than to keep a few bottles of this great medicine on their shelves to supply their wants, Dr. Keyser will take back every bottle not drunk and remains unsold. It at the same time affords the merchant with a good profit, and to those who need it, it is of more value than silver and gold, for what can be of more value to man than a medicine which carries health and life to the suffering invalid?

We earnestly entreat all who read this to try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher if they need such a medicine, and we will guarantee satisfaction. In order, however, not to be disappointed let them be sure to buy none but that which has Dr. Keyser's name over the cork and blown in the bottle, and in that way the Doctor will hold himself responsible for its results when the directions are closely followed.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET.

Where Shall We Go to Find the Latest Styles of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, &c.

This is a question asked daily by hundreds in search of the best and cheapest place to buy the latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Silks, Parasols, Laces, Satins, Trimmings, Millinery, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves and Ladies' and Gentlemen's furnishing goods at one store, without the trouble of running from one store to another to select them. This, we are able to inform the public, can be done by calling at the new Philadelphia store of A. Strouse, No. 29 Diamond street, recently opened with a full line of these goods. This is one of the largest and best conducted establishments of the kind in our city, and all the goods being new and of the finest materials and styles, and the prices low, we feel sure that the purchaser may receive them in as perfect a state as they were when fresh from the hands of the manufacturer, and at the lowest prices. An efficient and accommodating corps of lady clerks are in attendance to wait on the customers, at the head of which is Miss M